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## Poetry.

### OLD CHURCH BELLS.

Ring out merrily,
Loudly, cheerily,
Blithe old bells from the steeple tower.
Hopefully, fearfully,
Joyfully, tearfully,
Moveth the bride from her maiden bower.

Cloud there is none in bright summer sky;
Sunshine flings benizons down from on high;
Children sing loud as the train moves along,
"Happy the bride that the sun shineth on."

Knell out drearily,
Measure out wearily,
Sad old bells from the steeple gray.
Priests chanting lowly,
Solemnly, slowly,
Passeth the corpse from the portal to-day.

Drops from the laden clouds heavily fall
Drippingly over the plume and the pall;
Murmur old folk, as the train moves along,
"Happy the dead that the rain raineth on."

Toll at the hour of prime,
Matin and vesper chime,
Loved old bells from the steeple high—
Rolling like holy waves,
Over the lowly graves,
Floating up, prayer-fraught, into the sky.

Solemn the lesson your lightest notes teach,
Stern is the preaching your iron tongues preach
Ringing in life from the bud to the bloom,
Ringing the dead to their rest in the tomb.

Peal out evermore—
Peal as ye pealed of yore,
Brave old bells, on each Sabbath day.
In sunshine and gladness,
Through clouds and through sadness,
Bridal and burial have both passed away.

Tell us life's pleasures with death are still rife;
Tell us that death ever leadeth to life;
Life is our labor, and death is our rest,
If happy the living, the dead are the blest.

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

## Our Story Teller.

# RISEN FROM THE GRAVE:

—OR—

## The Dead Alive.

### A Startling Story of the Franco-Prussian War.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

### CHAPTER XII.

EXIT JULIAN.

Julian happened to be standing nearest to Mercy. He was the first at her side when she fell.

In the cry of alarm which burst from him, as he raised her for a moment in his arms, in the expression of his eyes when he looked at her death-like face, there escaped the plain—too plain—confession of the interest which he felt in her, of the admiration which she had aroused in him. Horace detected it. There was the quick suspicion of jealousy in the movement by which he joined Julian; there was the ready resentment of jealousy in the tone in which he pronounced the words, "Leave her to me." Julian resigned her in silence. A faint flush appeared on his pale face as he drew back while Horace carried her to the sofa. His eyes sank to the floor; he seemed to be meditating self-reproachfully on the tone in which his friend had spoken to him. After having been the first to take an active part in meeting the calamity that had happened, he was now to all appearance insensible to every thing that was passing in the room.

A touch on his shoulder roused him. He turned and looked round. The woman who had done the mischief—the stranger in the poor black garments—was standing behind him. She pointed to the prostrate figure on the sofa, with a merciless smile. "You wanted a proof just now," she said. "There it is!"

Horace heard her. He suddenly left the sofa and joined Julian. His face, naturally ruddy, was pale with suppressed fury.

"Take that wretch away!" he said. "Instantly! or I won't answer for what I may do."

Those words recalled Julian to himself. He looked round the room. Lady Janet and the housekeeper were together, in attendance on the swooning woman. The startled servants were congregated in the library doorway. One of them offered to run to the nearest doctor; another asked if he should fetch the police. Julian silenced them by a gesture, and turned to Horace. "Compose yourself," he said. "Leave me to remove her quietly from the house." He took Grace by the hand as he spoke. She hesitated and tried to release herself. Julian pointed to the group at the sofa and to the servants looking on. "You have made an enemy of every one in this room," he said, "and you have not a friend in London. Do you wish to make an enemy of *me*?" Her head drooped; she made no reply; she waited, dumbly obedient to the firmer will than her own. Julian ordered the servants crowding together in the doorway to withdraw. He followed them into the library, leading Grace after him by the hand. Before closing the door he paused, and looked back into the dining room.

"Is she recovering?" he asked, after a moment's hesitation. Lady Janet's voice answered him. "Not yet." "Shall I send for the nearest doctor?"

Horace interposed. He declined to let Julian associate himself, even in that indirect manner, with Mercy's recovery.

"If the doctor is wanted," he said, "I will go for him myself."

Julian closed the library door. He absently released Grace; he mechanically pointed to a chair. She sat down in silent surprise, following him with her eyes as he walked to and fro in the room.

For the moment his mind was far away from her, and from all that had happened since her appearance in the house. It was impossible that a man of his fine perception could mistake the meaning of Horace's conduct toward him. He was questioning his own heart, on the subject of Mercy, sternly and unreservedly as it was his habit to do. "After only once seeing her," he thought, "has she produced such an impression on me that Horace can discover it, before I have even suspected it myself? Can the time have come already, when I owe it to my friend to see her no more?" He stopped irritably in his walk. As a man devoted to a serious calling in life, there was something that wounded his self-respect in the bare suspicion that he could be guilty of the purely sentimental extravagance called "love at sight."

He had paused exactly opposite to the chain in which Grace was seated. Weary of the silence, she seized the opportunity of speaking to him.

"I have come here with you as you wished," she said. "Are you going to help me? Am I to count on you as my [illegible]"

He looked on her vacantly. It cost him an effort before he could give her the attention that she had claimed.

"You have been hard on me," Grace went on. "But you showed me some kindness at first; you tried to make them give me a fair hearing. I ask you, as a just man, do you doubt now that the woman on the sofa in the next room is an impostor who has taken my place? Can there be any plainer confession that she is Mercy Merrick than the confession she has made? *You* saw it; *they* saw it. She fainted at the sight of me."

Julian crossed the room—still without answering her—and rang the bell. When the servant appeared, he told the man to fetch a cab. Grace rose from her chair. "What is the cab for?" she asked, sharply. "For you and for me," Julian replied. "I am going to take you back to your lodgings."

"I refuse to go. My place is in this house. Neither Lady Janet nor you can get over the plain facts. All I asked was to be confronted with her. And what did she do when she came into the room? She fainted at the sight of me."

Reiterating her one triumphant assertion, she fixed her eyes on Julian with a look which said plainly, Answer that if you can. In mercy to *her*, Julian answered it on the spot.

"So far as I understand," he said, "you appear to take it for granted that no innocent woman would have fainted on first seeing you. I have something to tell you which will alter your opinion. On her arrival in England this lady informed my aunt that she had met you accidentally on the French frontier, and that she had seen you (so far as she knew) struck dead at her side by a shell. Remember that, and recall what happened just now. Without a word to warn her of your restoration to life, she finds herself suddenly face to face with you, a living woman—and this at a time when it is easy for any one who looks at her to see that she is in delicate health. What is there wonderful, what is there unaccountable, in her fainting under such circumstances as these?"

The question was plainly put. Where was the answer to it? There was no answer to it. Mercy's wisely candid statement of the manner in which she had first met with Grace, and of the accident which had followed, had served Mercy's purpose but too well. It was simply impossible for persons acquainted with that statement to attach a guilty meaning to the swoon. The false Grace Roseberry was still as far beyond the reach of suspicion as ever, and the true Grace was quick enough to see it. She sank into the chair from which she had risen; her hands fell in hopeless despair on her lap.

"Every thing is against me," she said. "The truth itself turns liar, and takes *her* side." She paused and rallied her sinking courage. "No!" she cried, resolutely, "I won't submit to have my name and my place taken from me by a vile adventuress! Say what you like, I insist on exposing her. I won't leave the house!"

The servant entered the room, and announced that the cab was at the door. Grace turned to Julian with a defiant wave of her hand. "Don't let me detain you," she said. "I see I have neither advice nor help to expect from Mr. Julian Gray." Julian beckoned to the servant to follow him into a corner of the room.

"Do you know if the doctor has been sent for?" he asked.

"I believe not, Sir. It is said in the servants' hall that the doctor is not wanted."

Julian was too anxious to be satisfied with a report from the servants' hall. He hastily wrote on a slip of paper: "Has she recovered?" and gave the note to the man, with directions to give it to Lady Janet.

"Did you hear what I said?" Grace inquired, while the messenger was absent in the dining-room.

"I will answer you directly," said Julian.

The servant appeared again as he spoke, with some lines in pencil written by Lady Janet on the back of Julian's note. "Thank God, we have revived her. In a few minutes we hope to be able to take her to her room."

The nearest way to Mercy's room was through the library. Grace's immediate removal had now become a necessity which was not to be trifled with. Julian addressed himself to meeting the difficulty the instant he was left alone with Grace.

"Listen to me," he said. "The cab is waiting, and I have my last words to say to you. You are now (thanks to the consul's recommendation) in my care. Decide at once whether you will remain under my charge, or whether you will transfer yourself to the charge of the police."

Grace started. "What do you mean?" she asked, angrily.

"If you wish to remain under my charge," Julian proceeded, "you will accompany me at once to the cab. In that case I will undertake to give you an opportunity of telling your story to my own lawyer. He will be a fitter person to advise you than I am. Nothing will induce *me* to believe that the lady whom you have accused has committed, or is capable of committing, such a fraud as you charge her with. You will hear what the lawyer thinks, if you come with me. If you refuse, I shall have no choice but to send into the next room, and tell them you are still here. The result will be that you will find yourself in charge of the police. Take which course you like; I will give you a minute to decide. And remember this, if I appear to express myself harshly, it is your conduct which forces me to speak out. I mean kindly toward you; I am advising you honestly for your good."

He took out his watch to count the minute. Grace stole one furtive glance at his steady, resolute face. She was perfectly unmoved by the manly consideration for her which Julian's last words had expressed. All she understood was that he was not a man to be trifled with. Future opportunities would offer themselves of returning secretly to the house. She determined to yield—and deceive him.

"I am ready to go," she said, rising with dogged submission. "Your turn now," she muttered to herself, as she turned to the looking-glass to arrange her shawl. "My turn will come."

Julian advanced toward her, as if to offer her his arm, and checked himself. Firmly persuaded as he was that her mind was deranged—readily as he admitted that she claimed, in virtue of her affliction, every indulgence that he could extend to her—there was something repellant to him at that moment in the bare idea of touching her. The image of the beautiful creature who was the object of her monstrous accusation—the image of Mercy as she lay helpless for a moment in his arms—was revived in his mind while he opened the door that led into the hall, and drew back to let Grace pass out before him. He left the servant to help her into the coach. The man respectfully addressed him as he took his seat opposite to Grace.

"I am ordered to say that your room is ready, Sir, and that her ladyship expects you to dinner."

Absorbed in the events which had followed his aunt's invitation, Julian had forgotten his engagement to stay at Mablethorpe House. Could he return, knowing his own heart as he now knew it? Could he honorably remain, perhaps for weeks together, in Mercy's society, conscious as he now was of the impression which she had produced on him? No. The one honorable course that he could take was to find an excuse for withdrawing from his engagement. "Beg her ladyship not to wait dinner for me," he said. "I will write and make my apologies." The cab drove off. The wondering servant waited on the door-step, looking after it. "I wouldn't stand in Mr. Julian's shoes for something," he thought, with his mind running on the difficulties of the young clergyman's position. "There she is along with him in the cab. What is he going to do with her after that?" Julian himself, if it had been put to him at the moment, could not have answered the question.

Lady Janet's anxiety was far from being relieved when Mercy had been restored to her senses and conducted to her own room'

Mercy's mind remained in a condition of unreasoning alarm, which it was impossible to remove. Over and over again she was told that the woman who had terrified her had left the house, and would never be permitted to enter it more. Over and over again she was assured that the stranger's frantic assertions were regarded by every body about her as unworthy a moment's serious attention. She persisted in doubting whether they were telling her the truth. A shocking distrust of her friends seemed to possess her. She shrank when Lady Janet approached the bedside. She shuddered when Lady Janet kissed her. She flatly refused to let Horace see her. She asked the strangest questions about Julian Gray, and shook her head suspiciously when they told her that he was absent from the house. At intervals she hid her face in the bedclothes and murmured to herself piteously, "Oh, what shall I do? What shall I do?" At other times her one petition was to be left alone. "I want nobody in my room"—that was her sullen cry—"nobody in my room."

The evening advanced and brought with it no change for the better. Lady Janet, by the advice of Horace, sent for her own medical adviser. The doctor shook his head. The symptoms, he said, indicated a serious shock to the nervous system. He wrote a sedative prescription; and he gave (with a happy choice of language) some sound and safe advice. It amounted briefly to this: "Take her away and try the sea-side." Lady Janet's customary energy acted on the advice without a moment's needless delay. She gave the necessary directions for packing the trunks over-night, and decided on leaving Mablethorpe House with Mercy the next morning. Shortly after the doctor had taken his departure a letter from Julian, addressed to Lady Janet, was delivered by private messenger. Beginning with the necessary apologies for the writer's absence, the letter proceeded in these terms:

"Before I permitted my companion to see the lawyer, I felt the necessity of consulting him as to my present position toward her.

"I told him—what I think it only right to repeat to you—that I do not feel justified in acting on my own opinion that her mind is deranged. In the case of this friendless woman I want medical authority, and, more even than that, I want some positive proof, to satisfy my conscience as well as to confirm my view.

"Finding me obstinate on this point, the lawyer undertook to consult a physician accustomed to the treatment of the insane, on my behalf.

"After sending a message and receiving an answer, he said, 'Bring the lady here—in half an hour; she shall tell her story to the doctor instead of telling it to me.' The proposal rather staggered me; I asked how it was possible to induce her to do that. He laughed and answered, 'I shall present the doctor as my senior partner; my senior partner will be the very man to advise her.' You know that I hate all deception, even where the end in view appears to justify it. On this occasion, however, there was no other alternative than to let the lawyer take his own course, or to run the risk of a delay which might be followed by serious results.

"I waited in a room by myself (feeling very uneasy, I own) until the doctor joined me after the interview was over.

"His opinion is, briefly, this:

"After careful examination of the unfortunate creature, he thinks that there are unmistakably symptoms of mental aberation. But how far the mischief has gone, and whether her case is, or is not, sufficiently grave to render actual restraint necessary, he can not positively say, in our present state of ignorance as to facts.

"'Thus far,' he observed, 'we know nothing of that part of her delusion which relates to Mercy Merrick. The solution of the difficulty, in this case, is to be found there. I entirely agree with the lady that the inquiries of the consul at Mannheim are far from being conclusive. Furnish me with satisfactory evidence either that there is, or is not, such a person really in existence as Mercy Merrick, and I will give you a positive opinion on the case whenever you choose to ask for it.'

"Those words have decided me on starting for the Continent and renewing the search for Mercy Merrick.

"My friend the lawyer wonders jocosely whether I am in my right senses. His advice is that I should apply to the nearest magistrate; and relieve you and myself of all further trouble in that way.

"Perhaps you agree with him? My dear aunt (as you have often said), I do nothing like other people. I am interested in this case. I can not abandon a forlorn woman who has been confided to me to the tender mercies of strangers, so long as there is any hope of my making discoveries which may be instrumental in restoring her to herself—perhaps, also, in restoring her to her friends.

"I start by the mail train of to-night. My plan is to go first to Mannheim and consult with the consul and the hospital doctors; then to find my way to the German surgeon and to question *him*; and, that done, to make the last and hardest effort of all—the effort to trace the French ambulance and to penetrate the mystery of Mercy Merrick.

"Immediately on my return I will wait on you, and tell you what I have accomplished, or how I have failed.

"In the meanwhile, pray be under no slarm about the reappearance of this unhappy woman at your house. She is fully occupied in writing (at my suggestion) to her friends in Canada; and she is under the care of the landlady at her lodgings—an experienced and trustworthy person, who has satisfied the doctor as well as myself of her fitness for the charge that she has undertaken.

"Pray mention this to Miss Roseberry (whenever you think it desirable), with the respectful expression of my sympathy, and of my best wishes of her speedy restoration to health. And once more forgive me for failing, under stress of necessity, to enjoy the hospitality of Mablethorpe House."

Lady Janet closed Julian's letter, feeling far from satisfied with it. She sat for awhile, pondering over what her nephew had written to her. "One of two things," thought the quick witted old lady. "Either the lawyer is right, and Julian is a fit companion for the madwoman whom he has taken under charge, or he has some second motive for this absurd journey of his which he has carefully abstained from mentioning in his letter. What can the motive be?"

At intervals during the night that question recurred to her ladyship again and again. The utmost exercise of her ingenuity failing to answer it, her one resource left was to wait patiently for Julian's return, and, in her own favorite phrase, to "have it out of him" then. The next morning Lady Janet and her adopted daughter left Mablethorpe House for Brighton; Horace (who had begged to be allowed to accompany them) being sentenced to remain in London by Mercy's express desire. Why—nobody could guess; and Mercy refused to say.

### CHAPTER XII.

ENTER JULIAN.

A week has passed. The scene opens again in the dining-room at Mablethorpe House.

The hospitable table bears once more its burden of good things for lunch. But, on this occasion, Lady Janet sits alone. Her attention is divided between reading her newspaper and feeding her cat. The cat is a sleek and splendid creature. He carries an erect tail. He rolls luxuriously on the soft carpet. He approaches his mistress in a series of coquettish curves. He smells with dainty hesitation at the choicest morsels that can be offered to him. The musical monotony of purring falls soothingly on her ladyship's ear. She stops in the middle of a leading article and looks with a care-worn face at the happy cat. "Upon my honor," cries Lady Janet, thinking, in her inveterately ironical manner, of the cares that trouble her, "all things considered, Tom, I wish I was You!" The cat starts—not at his mistress's complimentary apostrophe, but at a knock at the door, which follows close upon it. Lady Janet says, carelessly enough, "Come in;" looking round carelessly to see who it is; and starts, like the cat, when the door opens and discloses—Julian Gray!

"You—or your ghost?" she exclaims.

She has noticed already that Julian is paler than usual, and that there is something in his manner at once uneasy and subdued—highly uncharacteristic of him at other times. He takes a seat by her side, and kisses her hand. But for the first time in his aunt's experience of him—he refuses the good things on the luncheon-table, and he has nothing to say to the cat! That neglected animal takes refuge on Lady Janet's lap. Lady Janet, with her eyes fixed expectantly on her nephew (determining to "have it out of him," at the first opportunity), waits to hear what he has to say for himself. Julian has no alternative but to break the silence, and tells his story as he best may.

"I got back from the Continent last night," he began. "And I come here, as I promised, to report myself on my return. How does your ladyship do? How is Miss Roseberry?"

Lady Janet laid an indicative finger on the lace pelerine which ornamented the upper part of her dress. "Here is the old lady, well," she answered — and pointed next to the room above them. "And there," she added, "is the young lady, ill. Is any thing the matter with *you*, Julian?"

"Perhaps I am a little tired after my journey. Never mind me. Is Miss Roseberry still suffering from the shock?"

"What else should she be suffering from? I will never forgive you, Julian, for bringing that crazy impostor into my house."

"My dear aunt, when I was the innocent means of bringing her here I had no idea that such a person as Miss Roseberry was in existence. Nobody laments what has happened more sincerely than I do. Have you had medical advice?"

"I took her to the sea-side a week since by medical advice."

"Has the change of air done her no good?"

"None whatever. If any thing, the change of air has made her worse. Sometimes she sits for hours together, as pale as death, without looking at any thing, and without uttering a word. Sometimes she brightens up, and seems as if she was eager to say something; and then, Heaven only knows why, checks herself suddenly as if she was afraid to speak. I could support that. But what cuts me to the heart, Julian, is, that she does not appear to trust me and to love me as she did. She seems to be doubtful of me; she seems to be frightened at me. If I did not know that it was simply impossible that such a thing could be, I should really think she suspected me of believing what that wretch has said of her. In one word (and between ourselves), I begin to fear she will never get over the fright which caused that fainting-fit. There is serious mischief somewhere; and try as I may to discover it, it is mischief beyond my finding."

"Can the doctor do nothing?"

Lady Janet's bright black eyes answered before she replied in words, with a look of supreme contempt. "The doctor!" she repeated, disdainfully. "I brought Grace back last night in sheer despair, and sent for the doctor this morning. He is at the head of his profession; he is said to be making ten thousand a year; and he knows no more about it than I do. I am quite serious. The great physician has just gone away with two guineas in his pocket. One guinea for advising me to keep her quiet; another guinea for telling me to trust to time. Do you wonder how he gets on at this rate? My dear boy, they all get on the same way. The medical profession thrives on two incurable diseases in these modern days—a He-disease and a She-disease. She-disease—nervous depression; He-disease—suppressed gout. Remedies, one guinea if *you* go to the doctor; two guineas if the doctor goes to *you*. I might have bought a new bonnet," cried her ladyship, indignantly, "with the money I have given to that man! Let us change the subject. I lose my temper when I think of it. Besides, I want to know something. Why did you go abroad?"

At that plain question Julian looked unaffectedly surprised. "I wrote to explain," he said. "Have you not received my letter?"

"Oh, I got your letter. It was long enough, in all conscience; and, long as it was, it didn't tell me one thing I wanted to know."

"What is the 'one thing?'"

Lady Janet's reply pointed—not too palpably at first—at a second motive for Julian's journey which she had suspected Julian of concealing from her.

"I want to know," she said, "why you troubled yourself to make inquiries on the Continent *in person*? You know where my old courier is to be found. You have yourself pronounced him to be the most intelligent and trustworthy of men. Answer me honestly, could you not have sent him in your place?"

"I *might* have sent him," Julian admitted, a little reluctantly.

"You might have sent the courier—and you were under engagement to stay here as my guest. Answer me honestly once more. "Why did you go away?"

Julian hesitated. Lady Janet paused for his reply, with the air of a woman who was prepared to wait (if necessary) for the rest of the afternoon.

"I had a reason of my own for going," Julian said at last.

"Yes?" rejoined Lady Janet, prepared to wait (if necessary) till the next morning.

"A reason," Julian resumed, "which I would rather not mention."

"Oh!" said Lady Janet "Another mystery—eh? And another woman at the bottom of it, no doubt. Thank you—that will do—I am sufficiently answered. No wonder, as a clergyman, that you look a little confused. There is perhaps a certain grace, under the circumstances, in looking confused. We will change the subject again. You stay here, of course, now you have come back?"

Once more the famous pulpit orator seemed to find himself in the inconceivable predicament of not knowing what to say. Once more Lady Janet looked resigned to wait (if necessary) until the middle of next week.

Julian took refuge in an answer worthy of the most commonplace man on the face of the civilized earth.

"I beg your ladyship to accept my thanks and my excuses," he said.

Lady Janet's many-ringed fingers mechanically stroking the cat in her lap, began to stroke him the wrong way. Lady Janet's inexhaustible patience showed signs of failing her at last.

"Mighty civil, I am sure," she said. "Make it complete. Say, Mr. Julian Gray presents his compliments to Lady Janet Roy, and regrets that a previous engagement—Julian!" exclaimed the old lady, suddenly pushing the cat off her lap, and flinging her last pretence of good temper to the winds—"Julian, I am not to be trifled with! There is but one explanation of your conduct—you are evidently avoiding my house. Is there somebody you dislike in it? Is it me?"

Julian intimated by a gesture that his aunt's last question was absurd. (The much injured cat elevated his back, waved his tail slowly, walked to the fire place, and honored the rug by taking a seat on it.)

Lady Janet persisted. "Is it Grace Roseberry?" she asked next.

Even Julian's patience began to show signs of yielding. His manner assumed a sudden decision, his voice rose a tone louder.

"You insist in knowing?" he said, "It *is* Miss Roseberry."

"You don't like her?" cried Lady Janet, with a sudden burst of angry surprise.

Julian broke out, on his side: "If I see any more of her, he answered, the rare color mounting in his cheeks, "I shall be the unhappiest man living. If I see any more of her, I shall be false to my old friend, who is to marry her. Keep us apart. If you have any regard for my peace of mind, keep us apart."

Unutterable amazement expressed itself in his aunt's lifted hands. Ungovernable curiosity uttered itself in his aunt's next words. "You don't mean to tell me that you are in love with Grace?"

Julian sprang restlessly to his feet, and disturbed the cat at the fire-place. (The cat left the room.) "I don't know what to tell you," he said. "I can't realize it to myself. No other woman has ever roused the feeling in me which *this* woman seems to have called to life in an instant. In the hope of forgetting her I broke my engagement here; I purposely seized the opportunity of making those inquiries abroad. Quite useless. I think of her morning, noon, and night. I see her and hear, at this moment, as plainly as I see and hear you. She has made *herself* a part of *myself*. I don't understand my life without her. My power of will seems to be gone. I said to myself this morning, 'I will write to my aunt; I won't go back to Mablethorpe House.' Here I am in Mablethorpe House, with a mean subterfuse to justify me to my own conscience. 'I owe it to my aunt to call on my aunt.' That is what I said to myself on the way here; and I was secretly hoping every step of the way that she would come into the room when I got here. I am hoping it now. And she is engaged to Horace Holmcroft—to my oldest friend, to my best friend! Am I an infernal rascal? or am I a weak fool? God knows—I don't. Keep my secret, aunt. I am heartily ashamed of myself: I used to think I was made of better stuff than this. Don't say a word to Horace. I must, I will, conquer it. Let me go."

He snatched up his hat. Lady Janet, rising with the activity of a young woman, pursued him across the room, and stopped him at the door. "No," answered the resolute old lady, "I won't let you go. Come back with me."

As she said those words, she noticed with a certain fond pride the brilliant color mounting in his cheeks—the flashing brightness which lent an added lustre to his eyes. He had never, to her mind, looked so handsome before. She took his arm, and led him to the chairs which they had just left. It was shocking, it was wrong (she mentally admitted) to look on Mercy, under the circumstances, with any other eye than the eye of a brother or a friend. In a clergyman (perhaps) doubly shocking, doubly wrong. But, with all her respect for the vested interests of Horace, Lady Janet could not blame Julian. Worse still, she was privately conscious that he had, somehow or other, risen, rather than fallen, in her estimation within the last minute or two. Who could deny that her adopted daughter was a charming creature? Who could wonder if a man of refined tastes admired her? Upon the whole, her ladyship humanely decided that her nephew was rather to be pitied than blamed. What daughter of Eve (no matter whether she was seventeen or seventy) could have arrived at any other conclusion. Do what a man may—let him commit any thing he likes,, from an error to a crime—so long as there is a woman at the bottom of it, there is an inexhaustible fund of pardon for him in every other woman's heart. "Sit down," said Lady Janet, smiling in spite of herself; and don't talk in that terrible way again. A man, Julian — especially a famous man like you—ought to know how to control himself."

Julian burst out laughing bitterly. "Send up stairs for my self-control," he said. "It's in *her* possession—not in mine. Good morning, aunt."

He rose from his chair. Lady Janet instantly pushed him back into it.

"I insist on your staying here," she said, "if its only for a few minutes longer. I have something to say to you."

"Does it refer to Miss Roseberry?"

"It refers to the hateful woman who frightened Miss Roseberry. Now are you satisfied?" Julian bowed, and settled himself in his chair.

"*I* don't much like to acknowledge it," his aunt went on, "But I want you to understand that I have something really serious to speak about, for once in a way. Julian! that wretch not only frightens Grace—she actually frightens me."

"Frightens you? She is quite harmless, poor thing."

"'Poor thing!'" repeated Lady Janet. "Did you say 'poor thing?'"

"Yes."

"Is it possible that you pity her?"

"From the bottom of my heart."

The old lady's temper gave way again at that reply. "I hate a man who can't hate any body!" she burst out. "If you had been an ancient Roman, Julian, I believe you would have pitied Nero himself."

Julian cordially agreed with her. "I believe I should," he said, quietly. "All sinners, my dear aunt, are more or less miserable sinners. Nero must have been one of the wretchedest of mankind."

"Wretched!" exclaimed Lady Janet. "Nero wretched! A man who committed robbery, arson and murder to his own violin accompaniment—*only* wretched! What next, I wonder? When modern philanthropy begins to apologize for Nero, modern philanthropy has arrived at a pretty pass indeed! We shall near next that Bloody Queen Mary was as playful as a kitten; and if poor dear Henry the Eighth carried anything to an extreme, it was the practice of the domestic virtues. Ah, how I hate cant! What were we talking about just now? You wander from the subject, Julian; you are what I call bird-witted. I protest I forget what I wanted to say to you. No, I won't be reminded of it. I may be an old woman, but I am not in my dotage yet! Why do you sit there staring? Have you nothing to say for yourself? Of all the people in the world, have *you* lost the use of your tongue?"

Julian's excellent temper and accurate knowledge of his aunt's character exactly fitted him to calm the rising storm. He contrived to lead Lady Janet insensibly back to the lost subject by dexterous reference to a narrative which he had thus far left untold—the narrative of his adventures on the Continent. "I have a great deal to say, aunt," he replied. "I have not yet told you of my discoveries abroad."

Lady Janet instantly took the bait. "I knew there was something forgotten," she said. "You have been all this time in the house, and you have told me nothing. Begin directly." Patient Julian began.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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The Russian Arctic expedition costs only $78,000, and it discovered a new kind of moss and sav[illegible] sorrel colored fox. Who says that sci[illegible] pay?—*Detroit Free Press.*

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For the Blade.

# ANDERSONVILLE.

## A STORY OF SOUTHERN PRISONS.

### The Life of a Prisoner of War in Richmond, Andersonville, Savannah, Millen, Charleston and Florence.

BY A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

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### CHAPTER LIV.

HOUSE AND CLOTHES.

We were put into the old squadr to fill the places of those who had recently died, being assigned to these vacancies according to the initials of our surnames, the same rolls being used that we had signed as paroles. This separated Andrews and I, for the "A's" were taken to fill up the first hundreds of the First Thousand, while the "Ms," to which I belonged, went into the next Thousand. I was put into the Second Hundred of the Second Thousand, and its Sergeant dying shortly after, I was given his place, and commanded the Hundred, drew its rations, made out its rolls, and looked out for its sick during the rest of our stay there. Andrews and I got together again, and began fixing up what little we could to protect ourselves against the weather. Cold as this was we decided that it was safer to endure it and risk frost-biting every night than to build one of the mud-walled and covered holes that so many lived in. These were much warmer than lying out on the frozen ground, but we believed that they were very unhealthy, and that no one lived long who inhabited them. So we set about repairing our faithful old blanket—now full of great holes. We watched the dead men, to get pieces of cloth from their garments to make patches, which we sewed on with yarn raveled from other fragments of woolen cloth. Some of our company, whom we found in the prison, donated us the three sticks necessary to make tent-poles—wonderful generosity, when the preciousness of firewood is remembered. We hoisted our blanket upon these; built a wall of mud bricks at one end, and in it a little fireplace to economize our scanty fuel to the last degree, and were once more at home, and much better off than most of our neighbors. One of these, the proprietor of a hole in the ground covered with an arch of adobe bricks, had absolutely no bedclothes—except a couple of short pieces of board—and very little other clothes. He dug a trench in the bottom of what was by courtesy called his tent, sufficiently large to contain his body below his neck. At nightfall he would crawl into this, put his two bits of board so that they joined over his breast, and then say: "Now, boys, cover me over;" whereupon his friends would cover him up with dry sand from the sides of his domicile, in which he would slumber quietly till morning, when he would rise, shake the sand from his garments, and declare that he felt as well refreshed as if he had slumbered on a spring mattress.

There has been much talk of earth baths of late years in scientific and medical circles. I have been sorry that our Florence comrade—if he still lives—did not contribute the results of his experience.

The pinching cold cured me of my repugnance to wearing dead men's clothes, or rather it made my nakedness so painful that I was glad to cover it as best I could, and I began foraging among the corpses for garments. For awhile my efforts to set myself up in the mortuary second-hand clothing business were not at all successful. I found that dying men with good clothes were as carefully watched over by sets of fellows who constituted themselves their residuary legatees as if they were men of fortune dying in the midst of a circle of expectant nephews and nieces. Before one was fairly cold, his clothes would be appropriated and divided, and I have seen many sharp fights between contesting claimants.

I soon perceived that my best chance was to get up very early in the morning, and do my hunting. The nights were so cold that many could not sleep, and they would walk up and down the streets, trying to keep warm by exercise. Towards morning, becoming exhausted, they would lie down on the ground almost anywhere, and die. I have frequently seen as many as 50 of these. My first "find" of any importance was a young Pennsylvania zouave, who was lying dead near the bridge that crossed the creek. His clothes were all badly worn, except his baggy, dark trousers, which were nearly new. I removed these, scraped out from each of he dozens of great folds in the legs, about a half pint of lice, and drew the garments over my own half-frozen limbs, the first real covering those members had had for four or five months. The pantaloons only came down about half way between my knees and feet, but still they were wonderfully comfortable to what I had been—or rather not—wearing. I had picked up a pair of boot bottoms, which answered me for shoes, and now I began a hunt for socks. This took several morning expeditions, but one morning I was rewarded with finding a corpse with a good brown one—army make—and a few days later I got another, a good, thick genuine one, knit at home, of blue yarn, by some patient, careful housewife. Almost the next morning I had the good fortune to find a dead man with a warm, whole, infantry dress-coat, a most serviceable garment. As I still had for a shirt the blouse Andrews had given me at Millen, I now considered my wardrobe complete, and left the rest of the clothes to those who were more needy than I.

Those who used tobacco seemed to suffer more from a deprivation of the weed than from lack of food. There were no sacrifices they would not make to obtain it, and it was no uncommon thing for boys to trade off half their rations for a chew of "navy plug." As long as one had anything—especially buttons—to trade, tobacco could be procured from the guards, who were plentifully supplied with it. When means of barter were gone, chewers frequently became so desperate as to beg the guards to throw them a bit of the precious nicotine. Shortly after our arrival at Florence a prisoner on the East Side approached one of the Reserves with the request:

"Say, Guard, can't you give a fellow a chew of tobacco?"

To which the guard replied: "Yes; Come right across the line there and I'll drop you down a bit."

The unsuspecting prisoner stepped across the dead line, and the guard—a boy of 16—raised his gun and killed him.

At the North Side of the prison the path down to the creek, lay right along side of the deadline, which was a mere furrow in the ground. At night the guards, in their zeal to kill somebody, were very likely to imagine that any one going along the path for water was across the dead line, and fire upon him. It was as bad as going upon the skirmish line to go for water after nightfall. Yet every night a group of boys would be found standing at the head of the path crying out:

"Fill your buckets for a chew of tobacco."

That is, they were willing to take all the risk of running that gauntlet for that moderate compensation.

### CHAPTER LV.

DECEMBER.

The rations of wood grew smaller as the weather grew colder, until at last they settled down to a piece about the size of a kitchen rolling pin per day for each man. This had to serve for all purposes—cooking, as well as warming. We split the rations up into slips about the size of a carpenter's lead pencil, and used them parsimoniously, never building a fire so big that it could not be covered with a half-peck measure. We hovered closely over this—covering it, in fact, with our hands and bodies, so that not a particle of heat was lost. Remembering the Indian's sage remark, "that the white man built a big fire and sat away off from it; the Indian made a little fire and got up close to it," we let nothing in the way of caloric be wasted by distance. The pitch-pine produced great quantities of soot, which in cold and rainy days, when we hung over the fires all the time, blackened our faces until we were beyond the recognition of intimate friends.

There was the same economy of fuel in cooking. Lest than half as much as is contained in a penny bunch of kindling, was made to suffice in preparing our daily meal. If we cooked mush we elevated our little can an inch from the ground upon a chunk of clay, and piled the little sticks around it so carefully that none should burn without yielding all its heat to the vessel, and not one more was burned than absolutely necessary. If we baked bread we spread the dough upon our chess-board, and propped it up before the little fire place, and used every particle of heat evolved. We had to pinch and starve ourselves thus while, within five minutes' walk from the prison-gate stood enough timber to build a great City.

The stump Andrews and I had the foresight to secure, now did us excellent service. It was pitch pine, very fat with rosin, and a little piece split off each day added much to our fires and our comfort.

One morning, upon examining the pockets of an infantryman of my Hundred who had just died, I had the wonderful luck to find a silver quarter. I hurried off to tell Andrews of our unexpected good fortune. By an effort he succeeded in calming himself to the point of receiving the news with philosophic coolness and we went into Committee of the Whole Upon the State of our Stomachs, to consider how the money could be spent to the best advantage. At the southside of the Stockade on the outside of the timbers, was a sutler shop, kept by a Rebel, and communicating with the prison by a hole two or three feet square, cut through the logs. The dead line was broken at this point, so as to permit prisoners to come up to the hole to trade. The articles for sale were corn meal and bread, flour and wheat bread, meat, beans, molasses, honey, sweet potatos, etc. I went down to the place, carefully inspected the stock, priced everything there, and studied the relative food value of each. I came back, reported my observations and conclusions to Andrews, and then staid at the tent while he went on a similar errand. The consideration of the matter was continued during the day and night, and the next morning we determined upon investing our 25 cents in sweet potatos, as we could get nearly a half-bushel for them, which was "more fillin' at the price," to use the words of Dickens's Fat Boy, than anything else offered us. We bought the potatos, carried them home in our blanket, buried them in the bottom of our tent, to keep them from being stolen, and restricted ourselves to two per day until we had eaten them all.

The Rebels did something more towards properly caring for the sick than at Andersonville. A hospital was established in the northwestern corner of the stockade, and separated from the rest of the camp by a line of police, composed of our own men. In this space several large sheds were erected, of that rude architecture common to the coarser sort of buildings in the South. There was not a nail or a bolt used in their entire construction. Forked posts at the ends and sides supported poles upon which were laid the long "shakes," or split shingles, forming the roofs, and which were held in place by other poles laid upon them. The sides and ends were enclosed by similar "shakes," and altogether they formed quite a fair protection against the weather. Beds of pine leaves were provided for the sick, and some coverlets, which our Sanitary Commission had been allowed to send through. But nothing was done to bathe or cleanse them or to exchange their lice-infested garments for others less full of torture. The long tangled hair and whiskers were not cut, nor indeed were any of the commonest suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the sick put into execution. Men who had laid in their mud hovels, until they had become helpless and hopeless, were admitted to the hospital, usually only to die.

The diseases were different in character from those which swept off the prisoners at Andersonville. There they were mostly of the digestive organs; here of the respiratory. The filthy, putrid, speedily fatal gangrene of Andersonville became here a dry, slow wasting away of the parts, which continued for weeks even months, without being necessarily fatal. Men's feet and legs, and less frequently their hands and arms—decayed and sloughed off. The parts became so dead that a knife could be run through them without causing a particle of pain. The dead flesh hung on to the bones and tendons, long after the nerves and veins had ceased to perform their functions, and sometimes startled one by dropping off in a lump, without causing pain or hemorrhage.

The appearance of these was, of course, frightful, or would have been, had we not become accustomed to them. The spectacle of men with their feet and legs a mass of dry ulceration, which had reduced the flesh to putrescent deadness, and left the tendons standing out like cords, was too common to excite remark or even attention. Unless the victim was a comrade no one specially heeded his condition. Lung diseases and low fevers ravaged the camp, existing all the time in a more or less virulent condition, according to the changes of the weather, and occasionally raging in destructive epidemics. I am unable to speak with any degree of definiteness as to the death rate, since I had ceased to interest myself about the number dying each day. I had now been a prisoner a year, and had become so torpid and stupefied, mentally and physically, that I cared comparatively little for anything save the rations of food and of fuel. The difference of a few spoonfuls of meal, or a large splinter of wood in the daily issues to me were of more actual importance than the increase or decrease of the death rate by a half score or more. At Andersonville I frequently took the trouble to count the number of dead and living, but all curiosity of this kind had now died out.

Nor can I find that anybody else is in possession of much more than my own information on the subject. Inquiry at the War Department has elicited the following letters:

I.

The prison records of Florence, S. C., have never come to light and therefore the number of prisoners confined there could not be ascertained from the records on file in this office; nor do I think that any statement purporting to show that number has ever been made.

In report to Congress of March 1, 1869, it was shown from records as follows:

Escaped, 58; paroled, 1; died, 2,786. Total, 2,802.

Since date of said report there have been added to the records as follows:

Died, 212; enlisted in Rebel army, 326. Total, 538.

Making a total disposed of from there, as shown by records on file, of 3,380.

This no doubt, is a small proportion of the number actually confined there.

The Hospital register on file contains that part only of the alphabet subsequent to, and including part of the letter S., but from this register, it is shown that the prisoners were arranged in hundreds and thousands, and the hundred and thousand to which he belonged is recorded opposite each man's name on said register. Thus:

"John Jones, 11th thousand, 10th hundred."

Eleven thousand being the highest number thus recorded, it is fair to presume that not less than that number were confined there on a certain date, and that more than that number were confined there during the time it was continued as a prison.

II.

Statement showing the whole number of Federals and Confederates captured, (less the number paroled on the field), the number who died while prisoners, and the percentage of deaths, 1861-1865:

FEDERALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captured | 187,318 |
| Died, (as shown by prison and hospital records on file) | 30,674 |
| Percentage of deaths | 16.375 |

CONFEDERATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captured | 227,570 |
| Died | 26,774 |
| Percentage of deaths | 11.768 |

In the detailed statement prepared for Congress dated March 1, 1869, the whole number of deaths given as shown by Prisoner of War records was 26,328, but since that date evidence of 3,628 additional deaths has been obtained from the captured Confederate records, making a total of 29,956 as above shown. This is believed to be many thousands less than the actual number of Federal prisoners who died in Confederate prisons, as we have no records of Confederate prisons at Montgomery, Ala., Mobile, Ala., Millen, Ga., Marietta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and others. The records of Florence, S. C., Salisbury, N. C., are very incomplete. It also appears from Confederate inspection reports of Confederate prisons, that a large percentage of the deaths occurred in prison quarters, without the care or knowledge of the Surgeon. For the month of December, 1864, alone, the Confederate "burial report" at Salisbury, N. C. shows that out of 1,115 deaths, 223, or 20 per cent. died in prison quarters and are not accounted for in the report of the Surgeon, and therefore not taken into consideration in the above report; as the only records of said prisons on file (with one exception) are the Hospital records. Calculating the percentage of deaths on this basis would give the number of deaths at 37,445 and percentage of deaths at 20.023.

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The medicines furnished the sick were quite simple in nature, and mainly composed of indigenous substances. For diarrhea, red pepper and decoctions of blackberry root and of pine leaves were given. For coughs and lung diseases, a decoction of wild cherry bark was administered. Chills and fever were treated with decoctions of dogwood bark, and fever patients who craved something sour, were given a weak acid drink, made by fermenting a small quantity of meal in a barrel of water. All these remedies were quite good in their way, and would have benefited the patients had they been accompanied by proper shelter, food and clothing. But it was idle to attempt to arrest with blackberry root the diarrhea, or with wild cherry bark the consumption of a man who was lying in a cold, damp, mud hovel, devoured by vermin, and struggling to maintain life upon less than a pint of unsalted corn meal per diem.

Finding that the doctors issued red pepper for diarrhea, and an imitation of sweet oil made from pea-nuts, for the gangrenous sores above described, I reported to them an imaginary comrade in my tent, whose symptoms indicated the above remedies, and succeeded in drawing a small quantity of each, two or three times a week. The red pepper I used to warm up our bread and mush, and give some different taste to the corn meal, which had now become so loathsome to us. The peanut oil served to give a hint of the animal food we hungered for. It was greasy, and as we did not have any meat for three months, even this flimsy substitute was inexpressibly grateful to palate and stomach. But one morning the Hospital Steward made a mistake and gave me castor oil instead, and the consequences were unpleasant.

A more agreeable remembrance is that of two small apples, about the size of walnuts, given me by a boy named Henry Clay Montague Porter, of the 16th Connecticut. He had relatives living in North Carolina, who sent him a small package of eatables, out of which, in the fulness of his generous heart, he gave me this share—enough to make me always remember him with kindness.

Speaking of eatables reminds me of an incident. Joe Darling, of the 1st Maine, our Chief of Police, had a sister living at Augusta, Ga., who occasionally came to Florence with a basket of food and other necessaries for her brother. On one of these journeys, while sitting in Col. Iverson's tent, waiting for her brother to be brought out of prison, she picked out of her basket a nicely browned doughnut and handed it to the guard pacing in front of the tent, with:

"Here, guard, wouldn't you like a genuine Yankee doughnut?"

The guard—a lank, loose-jointed Georgia cracker—who had in all his life seen very little more inviting food than the hog hominy and molasses, upon which he had been raised, took the cake, turned it over and inspected it curiously for some time, without apparently getting the least idea of what it was or was for, and then handed it back to the donor, saying:

"Really, mum, I don't believe I've got any use for it."

### CHAPTER LVI.

DULL WINTER DAYS.

The Rebels continued their efforts to induce prisoners to enlist in their army, and with much better success than at any previous time. Many men had become so desperate that they were reckless as to what they did. Home, relatives, friends, happiness—all they had remembered or looked forward to, all that had nerved them up to endure the present and brave the future, now seemed separated from them forever by a yawning and impassable chasm. For many weeks no new prisoners had come in to rouse their drooping courage with news of the progress of our arms towards final victory, or refresh their remembrances of home, and the gladsomess of "God's Country." Before them they saw nothing but weeks of slow and painful progress towards bitter death. The other alternative was enlistment in the Rebel army.

Another class went out and joined, with no other intention than to escape at the first opportunity. They justified their bad faith to the Rebels by recalling the numberless instances of the Rebels' bad faith to us, and usually closed their arguments in defense of their course with:

"No oath administered by a Rebel can have any binding obligation. These men are outlaws who have not only broken their oaths to the Government, but who have deserted from its service, and turned its arms against it. They are perjurers and traitors, and in addition the oath they administer to us is under compulsion and for that reason is of no account."

Still another class, mostly made up from the old Raider crowd, enlisted from natural depravity. They went out more than for anything else because their hearts were prone to evil, and they did that which was wrong in preference to what was right. By far the largest portion of the recruits the Rebels obtained were of this class, and and a more worthless crowd of soldiers has not been seen since Falstaff mustered his famous recruits.

After all, however, the number who deserted their flag was astonishing y small, considering all the circumstances.

*Continued on Fifth Page.*

# THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubrs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1879.



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As is the invariable custom in all newspaper offices, a subscription year is reckoned as FIFTY-TWO WEEKS.


PUCK says that an auctioneer is a man of more-bid tastes.

A SOREHEADED Republican is as much out of fashion now as a last years bustle.

EVEN a deaf pilot, says the Utica *Observer*, can always tell Long Island by the Sound.

AN exchange calls attention to the fact that no one ever tried to punch the head of navigation.

WASHINGTON *Republican*: The new "Ohio Idee"—A loyal uniform to cover a disloyal ticket.

DOGS appreciate good care. If not kept clean, the Albany *Argus* says they will flea the house.

EVERY bill passed by the recent session of the Illinois Legislature cost the State on an average $2,220.

THE Republicans of Maine want Congressman FRYE to run for Governor, but Republicans of the House can not spare him.

THE day that M. MURAT HALSTEAD becomes Secretary of War, will be a sad one for the humbugs about the General staff.

BOSTON *Herald*: The Democrats in Congress have backbone enough. All they lack is the "nud" at the upper end of it.

THE King of Burmah has taken a hint from the Southern method of conducting warfare. He is starving his prisoners to death.

THE Opposition charges that England has paid at the rate of $50 and one soldier's life for every acre of land she has obtained in South Africa.

DENVER *Tribune*: There is a second-hand olive branch for sale cheap at the White House. Only the end which was held in tendering it is worn.

SEN. DAVID DAVIS's soothing syrup speech finds great favor in the South. Those fellows are always well pleased at the idea of our being satisfied with anything they do.

EWING will not resign his seat in Congress. He was too near being defeated to risk the chances of a re-election. Besides JOHN G. THOMPSON would probably beat him for the re-nomination.

LORNE wants a Celtic chair in Queen's College, Kingston. The most epproved style of a Celtic chair used to be one whose legs and back could be pulled off most handily to use for clubs in the discussions that came up in Ireland like a summer's storm.

BOSTON *Transcript*: When FOGERTY got to the end of his journey he folded his trunk in a compatt parcel, remarking that the man who printed the railroad flyers had made a slight mistake. The bill was evidently intended to read "baggage chucked through."

DON CARLOS talks about suing those papers for libel which have published Gen. BORY's lively sketch of the royal fraud's private life. This is quite a come-down for the descendant of a score of Kings of Spain. His royal grandpa would have simply turned the fellows over to the Inquisition, and made a rare roast of them some fine morning on the plaza.

THE working women of Nottingham England, are organizing "Women's Trade Unions," and Protective Societies similar to those which in other manufacturing towns of Great Britain have proved very successful, unlike kindred societies organized and officered by men, these "Womens' Trade Unions" do not engage in, or countenance labor strikes, and have been singularly successful in their financial management. The Women's Book Binders Society, one of the most successful was organized four years ago, and has 400 members who pay a weekly stipened of two pence in the treasury. From this £104 has been paid to sick members, and a balance is in the treasury of £205. There are 20,000 working women in Nottingham, who propose to pay a subteription of three pence per week, whereby a fund for mutual protection will be acquired amounting to £125 per week and £6,500 per annum. Wherever similar organizations have been established in Great Britain they have been successful, and immense aids towards bettering the condition of the working classes by co-operation.

## "ENTERING INTO" A STATE

None of the meretricious cant about State's Rights is so deceptive and dangerous as the expression so common in the mouths of Democrats about the General Government "entering into" a State to do this or that thing. This phrase contains the whole essence of millification and rebellion, and is logically inconsistent with any view of the Government involving the idea of nationality. It was continually flaunted in our faces during the Rebellion, as an obstacle to the progress of our armies. We heard very much of the Government's "invasion" of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, etc., to strike its armed enemies, but singularly little of the Confederate Government's entry into those States to destroy the Government. The Rebel leaders were not such fools as to designate their own movements by the same names they applied to those of the armies opposed to them.

Nothing can be more illogical and absurd than such an expression. It presupposes that the General Government is a mysterious entity, existing outside of all State lines, and independent of the State organizations; that it is foreign, and opposed to the ordinary political conditions of the people of those States, and its presence can only be tolerated under certain very carefully defined restrictions. Common sense would say that the Government cannot enter into a State, any more than a man can enter into a portion of his own body, and for the same reason, viz.: that he is already there, and it is manifestly impossible for anything to enter itself. The circus clown who threatens to swallow himself is no more absurd than the grave Senators who talk about the Government entering South Carolina.

During the existence of the loose-jointed German federation it may have been possible to say that the Federal Government entered into any of the members of the league to do specified things, because those members were in reality sovereign and independent. Since they were united by a mere treaty they could withdraw at pleasure, by conforming to the stipulations of that treaty, and they retained all the rights and immunities of sovereign and independent States, coining their own money, maintaining separate standing armies, regulating their own tariffs, determining their own form of Government, and, when it pleased them, withdrawing from the league to join its enemies. But with the present form of the Norddeutscher Bund, with all the struggling little Duchies, Free Cities, Principalities and Kingdoms fused into one grand Empire, such a phrase would be wholly admissible. The Norddeutscher Bund can not enter Bavaria, Wurtemberg, or Prussia, because each of those States are, as far as they go, the Norddeutscher Bund itself. As well talk of Great Britain entering Kent or Yorkshire, or Scotland, or of France entering Brittany, or the State of Ohio, Lucas County.

If the General Government must enter South Carolina to do certain things, then it must exist normally outside of that State. If it has no permanent lodgment and living place in South Carolina, it has also none in Massachusetts, or any other State in the Nation, and consequently does not exist at all. There is no escaping this conclusion, if once the phrase "enter into" is accepted as having any meaning whatever.

Wherever there is a rood of our territory and a citizen of the United States occupying it there the Government is in all the fulness of its majesty and powers. If all the rest of the country except Rhode Island rebelled, her people would be the representatives of the National Government, and authorized to go where they would in our boundaries to reduce the rest to submission. The District of Columbia is no more the United States than some obscure County in Colorado. It only happens that National convenience requires the assembling there of certain persons charged with discharging certain functions of the Government. Did the same considerations of convenience require it they could discharge these functions just as well and just as legally in Aroostook County, Me., or the most northwestern County in Oregon or the most southern one in Florida. The essence of the nationality is no more concentrated at one place than another. It permeates all sections alike, and it is entirely within the power of the Government to manifest itself in any needful and constitutional way in any part of its dominions that it may select.

Such manifestation of power is in no wise inimical to the completeness of local self-government—no more so than the assertion of the State's supremacy over County or City administration is destructive of that County or City's lines, and its right to regulate its own local affairs, within certain limits, as its citizens shall determine. What those limits shall be has been fixed by law and custom, but where they have not, their determination rests largely with the superior power; and the same is true in any differences of jurisdiction arising between the State and National Governments.

## PRAISEWORTHY.

Some good men and women in Brooklyn, many of them prominent in useful works for the benefit of their fellow creatures, have started a scheme which, carried out, will accomplish more humane results than many of the charitable works of the day. It is their purpose to establish a temporary refuge for the women who are discharged from the County Jail and Penitentiary, where they can remain until they can be put in the way of living an honest life, instead of being thrown back by want of home, friends, and means, into the path of vice. Such an institution is in operation in Albany, and it is stated that 75 per cent. of all who come there are reclaimed.

Even if no more than one-half of the discharged women convicts were turned into decent, respectable members of society, or even one-quarter, the effort would still be worth the making. While there are many who are hopelessly vicious, there are many others, of weak wills, perhaps, and easily tempted, who yet would rather live honest lives than bad ones could they have an opportunity. Outside the prison doors, but still in the shadow of its walls from which there seems no escape, it is an easy thing to go astray a second time with less hope of reformation, and then the downward course is swift and sure. There are young girls whose innocence and ignorance, combine to render them easy prey for unprincipled villains who often use them as tools in the commission of crimes for which they suffer. A helping hand extended to such will often save a human being from destruction.

These good people of Brooklyn are doing what must secure the best wishes of every body for their success

## FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

A movement has been made in Massachusetts to celebrate the Fourth of July in a rather different manner from what it has been in the habit of doing. It is proposed to invite leading Southern men to come up and deliver orations to the people, in order, as the movers say, to bring the leaders of the two sections together, and to show the representative men of the South the great good will that exists at the North towards them, and thus to promote mutual interest and kindly fellowship. Among those mentioned to be invited to be propitiated is JEFFERSON DAVIS.

No doubt the promoters of this movement are actuated by the best of motives, and entirely honest in their belief in the good to be accomplished. No doubt they imagine that a cordial reception of the Southern leaders, an enthusiastic cheering of their flowery sentences expressive in a general way of fraternal sentiments and a desire that love shall reign supreme everywhere, public dinners, pompous processions, in which they shall have the places of honor, that all these things will do away with the differences now existing—differences which have caused the bulldozing of the Chief Executive, and a general threatening tone in Congress, not pleasant to the North, and a strong reminder of occurrences preceding the breaking out of the rebellion. If such is the idea it might as well be dismissed now and forever, and for this reason.

During all the years since the close of the war, the South has never given up or lost sight of its doctrine of States Rights or of its determination to maintain it whenever strong enough to do it safely. As soon, then, as its Representatives are firmly seated in Congress, they go back to the old issue, and the antagonism now is just as strong as it ever was, upon a question which it was hoped the results of the war had settled for all time. That they do not so consider it is shown in every action, and by openly expressed declarations to that effect. Though they do not desire another war, or at least so express themselves, they will hamper the operations of the Government in all possible ways, and, with the aid of their Democratic allies at the North, carry measures entirely obnoxious to the people. It is the feeling that they are still in spirit rebellious against the doctrine which is the foundation stone of our Government, that of the supremacy of the Nation over the State, which has caused the indignant uprising all through the North, during the months just passed.

No; the invitation of Massachusetts, extended, accepted, and enjoyed by the representative men of the South, will make no real difference in the status of things between the two sections. It is expressive of the good temper of the old Bay State, and that is nearly all that it will amount to. It is well to look at facts as they are, and not as we wish they might be.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

To one who only reads the telegraphic accounts of the war in South Africa, its real meaning, the suffering which it is causing, and the immense expense which it is entailing upon the British Government are not apparent. A thorough understanding of the real condition of affairs, as given in some of the leading English papers, shows that the consequences are far more serious than is generally imagined.

Notwithstanding all of the fighting which has been done, the loss of men, demanding the sending of many additional troops, and the constant forwarding of necessary supplies, the army has not yet advanced a mile into the Zulu Territory, and no very decided advantage has been gained over CETEWAYO, who appears as determined to fight to the bitter end as when the war began. Already 2,500 men of the English army have lost their lives, and when the survivors are not fighting the Zulus, they are contending with pestilence, lack of water, and a terrible weariness that pre-disposes to disease.

The London *Standard* correspondent draws a fearful picture of the condition of that portion of the army which he visited. No wonder that English people reading it, feel a disposition to condemn a war that causes such suffering. Of the 60th Rifles he says:

"The Colonel was sick, and unable to move; the Senior Captain was doubled up, and a whole row of fine young fellows were lying, for shelter from the burning sun, under wagons, eking out their shade with an old tarpaulin,—shaking with low fever and exhausted by continuous dysentery,—900 men in the ranks, and only three officers fit to take charge of them, though others were manfully struggling against their sickness and holding the field."

The Government is obliged to meet an expense of $2,500,000 per week, which will soon foot up into a sum of immense proportions, especially appalling in its present financial condition. The cost would not be so great were transportation easier, but it is almost impossible to get from one place to another, as there are no roads, and everything must be dragged by oxen.

MYRON WINSLOW LEFFINGWELL, an actor of some prominence whom Toledoans remember agreeably, died at his residence in New York City, June 10, after a severe and painful sickness of several weeks. Mr. LEFFINGWELL was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1827, and was trained as a printer. When 20 years of age he became an actor, appearing first at Louisville, and afterwards traveling through the West. Going East in 1854, he was connected for two years with the Old Bowery Theater Company, New York, under the management of THOMAS HAMBLIN. He afterwards played at the old Broadway Theater, where he supported EDWIN FOREST, and at Burton's Theater, in Chambers street, where he became acquainted with a member of the company whom he married, and whom he has left a widow. In 1868 he abandoned the "legitimate drama" for burlesque, in which he had some success, but in 1876 he gave this up, and since then he has been connected with various companies. His last engagement was with Miss KATE CLAXTON, with whom he traveled five months.

THE *Electrotyper*, one of the leading typographical journals in the country, has adopted the spelling reforms suggested by the American Philological Association, and is doing much to introduce those sensible changes to the favorable notice of the public. It will not take long to get the people well acquainted and in love with such sensible spellings as "hav," "wil," "shal," "ful," "fil," "skil," "ar," etc

## WAKING UP.

It seems that some portions of the South are beginning to wake up to the fact that the lawlessness which has prevailed in different portions and which even the better class of citizens have to a degree countenanced, or at least made no effort to prevent, must cease, or the whole country will be ruined. A meeting lately took place in Mississippi, in which over 200 citizens most emphatically denounced the bulldozing that had become such a prominent part in the life of the people of that locality, and resolved upon the formation of military companies to put it down. The papers in the vicinity most heartily indorse the sentiments expressed and call upon the bulldozers to cease their operations or suffer the consequences.

This movement is better late than never, though had it begun years ago, the South would have been in a very different position to-day. When the war ceased, there was nothing to prevent the whites from resuming their old influence over the blacks, who naturally turned to those who had thought for them always. It would have been an easy matter to control these poor creatures, bettered their condition and made them permanent fixtures of the soil. Without political convictions of any kind, they would have followed the lead of those whom they considered their superiors, had the least kindness or consideration for their welfare been shown. The contrary course has been persistently taken, and the result is shown in the troubles that have occurred, in the exodus of the negros, causing a scarcity of labor upon the plantations, and in the rise and growth of the lawlessness, which, unless repressed, will make a desert of a fruitful garden.

The South has also persistently discouraged immigration. Had it held forth any inducements, or even allowed those who went thither freedom of speech and action, some of the energy and enterprise of the North would have wakened up the sleepy land to a consciousness of the fact that to thrive, a people must work; that to bring the highest development, law and order must prevail. Instead of this, the life and property of the stranger, especially if he were a Republican, was not safe. There are few who care to place these possessions in jeopardy when there are so many other localities in our land inviting settlers, where both safety and prosperity are obtainable.

It would be well if the movement in Mississippi were followed up by a similar one in Louisiana and other States. A change must be made or the fertile, fruitful South will continue but a memory of the past. Its sunny skies, balmy breezes, and prolific soil are full of pleasant invitation to the industrious laborer and intelligent business man, and these are what are needed to put life and strength into its veins, and what would not be lacking if bulldozing were made to cease now and forever.

## ARTIFICIAL BANKS.

The news brought by cable of the breaking away of the banks of the River Po and the distress of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, is only another evidence of the absolute impossibility of confining a river to its bed by the levee system, a question which the BLADE has discussed several times in connection with the Mississippi River. The Po has a winding and irregular course of 340 miles across the breadth of Northern Italy and receives many tributaries in its course. Its current in the Spring and Summer is very swift, carrying with it in its flow a large amount of alluvium, which it washes from the mountain where it takes its rise, and digs from its bed and sides in its onward sweep.

The plain of Lombardy and Piedmont is irrigated by this river and its branches. About 50 towns are built along their course, all of them of considerable size. The country is so flat that any little rise of the water causes floods, and it was long ago found to be an absolute necessity to take some means to confine it within its banks. Dikes were constructed which were supposed to be strong enough for the purpose, but they have frequently broken away and great damage has been done to the adjacent country. At the same time the bed of the river has been raised by its own deposits, so that, as a consequence, in many places the dikes are now 15 or 20 feet higher than the surrounding plain, and vessels sailing along are far above the cities which they pass. This being the case it can readily be seen that the giving away of a single dike is fraught with terrible consequences.

The present flood took 12 Communes in the Province of Mantua by surprise, and, as stated, rendered many people homeless and completely destitute. It is only what would take place in the Mississippi Valley years hence, if the system of leveeing is persisted in, and what has occurred on the lower Mississippi, when whole plantations have been submerged and destroyed. It has been clearly proven that its bed is raising the same as that of the River Po, and it will continue to do so, so long as the waters are confined by artificial banks and no means taken to carry off the alluvium that is continually washing down from above. The levees will have to be continually raised to keep pace with the elevation of the bed, and it would only be a question of time ere passing steamers could look down upon the towns along the banks, and upon the plantations and farms which would flourish in the fruitful Mississippi Valley. It is to be hoped, however, that further pursuance of the levee system will be dropped, and the reclamation and protection of the lowlands conducted in some other way that will prove more effectual, less expensive, and more permanent.

## CATHOLIC EMIGRATION.

The question has been raised, in commenting upon the recent movement in New York by some of the Roman Catholic clergy to colonize their poor in the Western States, of how much will be gained by carrying the plan out as it has been arranged. For years back every attempt to place Catholic children in homes in the country has been violently opposed, for the reason, of course, that it would remove them from the influences of the Church, and they might become Protestants or indifferent to religion in every way. The evident overcrowding of the poor in large Cities and their absolute inability to care for the children in a way to prevent their growing up steeped in ignorance and vice seemed to make no difference in their way of contemplating the matter until very recently. The present scheme is an outgrowth of the conviction that some change is an absolute necessity, and that it must make a radical alteration in their modes of living, and the influences surrounding them in order to produce any great degree of improvement.

The present idea contemplates, not the scattering of these people through different neighborhoods to be reformed and humanized by contact with an energetic, active people, entirely different from those with whom they have associated, but the centering of them in some one location where they shall be wholly and entirely under Catholic influences. In this way there will be no chance for the wearing away of old prejudices, or the learning of anything new. The sharpening of ideas by rubbing against other creeds and people will be wanting, and thus a large part of the good which is obtainable by removal will be lost.

However, anything is preferable to the crowding in the great cities. The free open air of homes upon Western lands, the room to breathe and exercise, out of door employment, and good food, will do much towards improving the physical condition, and that bettered, the improvement of the mental and moral to a certain degree must follow.

The experience of the past has shown that colonies founded and held together by religious faith alone, are rarely successful. The result of the experiment is to be especially feared in this case, if the class is to be taken which suffers most from the evils of the great City. There must be among them a large infusi[illegible] who are comparatively independent already and of the better part of working people. In any case, however, the arousing of thought upon the subject will be of benefit, and may lead in some way to great and permanent good.

## WHAT WILL FOLLOW.

Until after the Ohio election the probabilities of the Presidential campaign are the merest conjecture. The result this year in this State will immediately determine the character of the contest next year in the entire Nation, and also the conduct of Congress in the coming session. In respect to the temper of the enemy, the conditions this year very strongly resemble those of the Vallandigham campaign of 1863. Then the sweeping success of the Democracy in 1862, in this and other States, had emboldened the Copperheads everywhere to the highest pitch, and they were ready to dare anything. Nothing but the most radical and defiant men and measures, the most obnoxious in every way to the war spirit of the country, would satisfy them. Prudent Democrats opposed the nomination of VALLANDIGHAM, and strove to modify the repulsiveness of the platform, but it was of no avail. The Copperhead had been warned into life and venomous activity by the sun of success; it was now his day, he said, and he was going to make the most of it. So he reared his horrid crest and showed his fangs. The people were alarmed and crushed him under the greatest majority ever known in any State election in this country. This result brought about a great modification of the Presidential campaign of 1864. Had Ohio gone Democratic, or even Republican by a small majority, the attitude of the Democracy in 1864 would have been such as to make a continuance of the war impossible. A pronounced Copperhead would have headed the ticket, the opposition to the prosecution of hostilities would have been so decided that the Government would have found it impossible to get means and men to continue the struggle. There was certainly enough opposition, but it was not a tithe of what would have been had Ohio done otherwise.

The successes of the past few years have enlivened the Democrats as the Copperheads were in 1862. The Solid South firmly believes that it has entered into full possession of the Government, its offices, its powers and revenues, to have full and unchecked disposal of them for all time to come. It waits for the people of Ohio to confirm this belief. In its arrogance it has suffered this pretension in all its naked deformity, to be made the issue of the campaign. It believes that there are dough-faced Democratr enough in the State to gain a majority to indorse its malignant proceedure so far, and encourage it to proceed to still greater extremities.

If this belief is well-founded, if Ohio should go Democratic this Fall, by ever so small a majority, the grasping politicians of the South will not hesitate to accept it as a demonstration that the gates are thrown wide open for them to enter, that the people's necks are bowed for their yoke, and there will be no bridling of their lust for money and power. The more conservative candidates, like DAVID DAVIS and TILDEN, will be flung to one side contemptuously. CHALMERS, BEN HILL or BLACKBURN will be nominated on a platform that will be more obnoxious to the better sense of the Nation at large than the Ohio platform is, and its expressions will but faintly adumbrate the extremity of their beliefs and purposes.

If the Democracy is overwhelmingly defeated next October, the Confederates will retire; their arrogance will abate; instead of demanding immediate and uncontrolled possession of the whole of the country, they will be glad to offer arguments why they should control anything, and instead of insisting upon BLACKBURN or CHALMERS as the accepted type of American statesmen, TILDEN or DAVID DAVIS will be chosen to lead the column. It is given as to stay the rising tide of Rebellion that threatens to overwhelm us all. We must make as good front against it as in 1863, and then all will be well.

### Their Ages.

Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.

Of the leading candidates for the Presidency, Grant is 57; Hayes, 57; Sherman, 56; Cookling, 57, and Blaine, 48. On the Democratic side Thurman is 66; Tilden, 65; Davis, 54; Hendricks, 60; Bayard, 51. Grant and Hayes were born in the same year, 1822. The average age of the Republican candidates is 54 years, and that of the Democratic 61.

### Can This be True?

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The most signal service of the extra session appears likely to lie in the fact that it has killed off two Presidential candidates—Thurman and Grant.

### But One Wing Left.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Before the Ohio campaign closes one of the Greenback wings will be attached to the body of the Democratic bird. That fowl has now but one wing, a soft-money attachment that won't flop without its companion.

### Mr. McCrary.

Cleveland Herald.

If the Confederate Senate persists in vetoing Mr. McCrary, the President should attach him to an appropriation bill.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### Did He Exalt Democratic Soldiers at the Expense of Republicans?

To the Editor of the Toledo BLADE:

The statement made to the recent Democratic State Convention of Ohio, by the Temporary President of that body, (Gen. Steedman,) of alleged expressions by Pres. Lincoln in 1864, in regard to the comparative efficiency of Republicans and Democrats as soldiers, has more than mere partizan bearings. It was to the effect, (1) that Mr. Lincoln attributed the success of the war for the Union chiefly to "the fighting Democrats of the Northwest"; and (2) that he explained this view by stating that the Republican party was largely "made up of the religious and sympathetic element," which, as he is reported as saying, "do not make first-class soldiers."

That Mr. Lincoln should have recognized the just claims of loyal Democrats to their full share in the suppression of the rebellion, and especially in conversation with a Democratic officer fresh from the battle field, is no more than every one would expect. From first to last, he ignored former party ties in his conduct of the war, and knew no standard of merit but that of loyalty and efficiency, Hence, his readiness to commission Democrats equally with Republicans. The assertion, however, that he made the disparaging distinction against his own party here stated, is too absurd for belief. But far more preposterous and more insulting to his memory, is the ground on which, as alleged, he based such discrimination, to-wit: "That men guided by 'religious' convictions and affected by 'sympathetic' feelings for others, cannot be relied upon as soldiers." Nothing more flagrantly inconsistent with that great man's views and actions could be conceived. Of all the occupants of the Presidential chair, no one has more fully, emphatically or repeatedly expressed a personal regard for Divine Providrnce and a need of the Divine Blessing upon man's plans and purposes than did he. A more completely "religious" faith could not be imagined than that which he, on all suitable occasions, avowed as his rule of life; while no human heart ever beat responsive to the "fellow-feeling" which we call "sympathy," with greater promptness or in more liberal measure, than did his. With the view of refreshing my memory, I have inspected the record of Mr. Lincoln's utterances in this connection, and it occurs to me that some of the results of this examination will be of interest to your readers, some of whom may not be familiar with the facts, while those who are, may be pleased, as I was, to read again the noble utterances of that true-hearted patriotic and wise ruler.

On leaving his home at Springfield, Ill., February 11, 1861, in bidding farewell to his neighbors assembled at the railroad depot, Mr. Lincoln said:

"A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded, except for the Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain."

At Steubenville, Ohio, he said:

"I fear that the great confidence placed in my ability is unfounded. Indeed, I am sure it is. Encompassed by vast difficulties as I am, nothing shall be wanting on my part, if sustained by the American people and God."

At Buffalo, N. Y.:

"I am sure I bring a heart true to the work. For the ability to perform it, I must trust in that Supreme Being who has never forsaken this favored land, through the instrumantality of this great and intelligent people. Without that assistance, I shall surely fail; with it, I cannot fail."

In addressing the New York Assembly at Albany, he said:

"I will have confidencet hat the Almighty, the Maker of the Universe, will through the instrumantality of this great and intelligent people, bring us through this, as he has through all the other difficulties of the country. Relying on this, I thank you for this generous reception."

He closed his remarks at Old Indipendence Hall, Philadelphia, with these remarks:

"I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and, if it be the pleasure of Almighty God to die by."

In his first inaugural address, March 4, 1861, he said:

"Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity and a firm reliauce on Him, who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty."

This address closed as follows:

"The mystic cord of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriotic grace to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Mr. Lincoln's first message to Congress, July 4, 1861, closed with this sentence:

"And having thus chosen our course, without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts."

His December message to Congress (1861) concludes as follows:

"With a reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us."

In his official message of March 6, 1862, in regard to aiding such States as might take measures to emancipate their slaves, he said:

"In full view of my great responsibility to God and my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject."

In his memorable response, Sept. 13, 1862, to the appeal of the Chicago religious delegation for the immediate issue of a proclamation of emancipation, President Lincoln said:

"Whatever shall appear to be God's will, I will do."

His proclamation of freedom of Jan. 1, 1863, closed as follows:

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the generous favors of Almighty God."

In November, 1862, he issued an order regarding the observance of the Sabbath and the vice of profanity in the Army and Navy in which be said:

"The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and Naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiments of a Christian people, and a disregard for the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity, The discipline and character of the National forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperilled, by the profanation of the day or the name of the Most High."

This order closed with these words from Washington's first general order after the Declaration of Independence, to wit:

"The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier, defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country."

On the morning of July 4th, 1863, Mr. Lincoln, in announcing good news from the Army of the Potomac, said he "specially desired that on that day, He, whole will, not ours, should be done, be everywhere remembered and reverenced with profoundest gratitude."

The immortal words of this great man on the Gettysburg battle-field, Nov. 19th, 1863, on the occasion of the dedication of the National burying-ground there, contained this language:

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Soon after the signal Union victories at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, (July, 1863,) a large concourse of citizens visited the White House to congratulate the President, when be commenced his remarks with these words:

"Fellow-citizens: I am glad indeed to see you to-night; and yet, I will not say I thank you for this call; but I do most sincerely thank Almighty God for the occasion on which you have called."

July 15th, 1863, Pres. Lincoln issued a proclamation appointing August 6th as a day for National thanksgiving, which commenced with these words:

"It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and the Navy of the United States victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently secured."

Among the objects sought by him in such day of Thanksgiving, was, that the loyal people might

"Invoke the influence of the Holy Spirit, to subdue the anger which it has produced, and so long sustained, a needless ank cruel rebellion to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a National emergency; and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and seiges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate; and finally to lead the whole Nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace."

October 3, 1863, the President issued his proclamation for the annual day for Teanksgiving and Prayer in which after referring to the signal Union victories of the year, he said:

"No human counsel hath devised nor hath any mutual hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath never theless remembered mercy."

May 9, 1864, the President issued the following address

To the friends of Union and Liberty:

"Enough is known of Army operations within the last five days, to claim our special gratitude to God. While what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to and reliance on Him, (without whom all effort is vain,) I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving and praye to Almighty God."

In response to this address, a large number of citizens of Washington marched to the President's House, to serenade Mr. Lincoln, when he responded to a call in a short speech, in which he said:

"I am indeed very grateful to the brave men who have been struggling with the enemy in the field, to their noble commanders who have directed them, and especially to our Maker. We should, above all, be very grateful to Almighty Gog, who gives us victory."

I naddressing one of the regiments of Union soldiers passing through Washington, Mr. Lincoln said:

"There is more involved in this contest than is realized by every one. There is involved in this struggle the question whether your children and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have eejoyed. I say this, in order to impress upon you, if you are not already so impressed, that no mean matter should divert us from our great purpose."

In responding to a serenade after his reelection in 1864, Mr. Lincoln said:

"I am thankful to God for this approval of the people. It is no pleasure to me to trample over any one, but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free government and the rights of humanity."

In another serenade speech, he said:

"While I am duly sensible to the high compliment of re-election, and duly grategrateful, as I trust, to Almighty God, for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed by the result."

In 1864, Mr. Lincoln addressed a letter to Mrs. Eliza P. Gurney, the wife of a wealthy Quaker banker of London, in which, after referring to a visit to him by Mrs. Gurney and friends, he said:

"In all it has been your purpose to strengthen my reliance in God. I am much indebted to the good Christian people of the country for their constant prayer and consolrtion, and to no one of them more than to yourself. The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail, though we erring mortals may fail to accurately perceive them in advance. Surely, He intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion, which no mortal could make, and no mortal could stay."

In accepting a copy of the Bible at the hands of the colored men of Baltimore, Mr. Lincoln said:

"In regard to the great Book, I have only to say, it is the best gift which God has ever given to man. All the good from the Savior of the world is communicated to us through this Book. But for that Book, we could not know right from wrong. All those things desirable to man are contained in it."

These constitute but a part of the great number of utterances by Mr. Lincoln to the same general effect. From these it will be seen that Divine Providence could not be more fully recognized, nor Divine favor more earnestly sought, than by him. It is to be assumed, that a Commander-in-Chief avowing such "religious" faith as his own guide and sole dependence for success on his own part, deprecated the same direction and support on the part of those under his command? The question answers itself. But in addition to the palpable inconsistency of such a conclusion, we have the fact, above shown, that he in his communications with the people at large, and with the army and navy, he sedulously sought to inculcate the same sentiments and feelings. He would have them led by the faith and rely on the trust which sustained him. Did he do all this with the belief that to the extent of his success, he would demoralize and enervate the forces under his command? He certainly did, if present declamations be correct. To what extent the assumption that Democratic soldiers were destitute of religious faith and human sympathy, is complimentary to them, I will not stop here to equire, being satisfied to leave the question with them and their champion. As to Rebuplican soldiers, I am glad to know that they fought for their convictions of what was right between man and, and the mass of them for what they believed to be according to the Divine will; and therein consisted their chief efficacy.

REPUBLICAN.

### The Longest Tunnel in the World.

Galignani's Messenger.

The opening of the first railway is spoken of as a memorable event, but every one seems to forget that centuries before this occurrence loads were transported on rails in mines, and the fact is equally overlooked in regarding the piercing of whole mountains, such as Mont Cenis and Saint Gothard, that similar works had been effected ages ago in mines on a far larger scale. The longest subterranean construction of this kind is to be found in the mines of Freyberg, in the Kingdom of Saxony. Already, at the end of the year 1835, the galleries had attained a length of 102 miles, or 163 kilometers. At the same time the works, commenced at the end of the Twelfth Century, had reached such a depth that any further descent was found to be impracticable. From 1523 to 1834 they had produced 7,504,581 marcs (1 franc 25 centimes each) in silver alone, of a value of 200,000,000 thalers nearly. Consequently a new gallery had to be opened. This was to lead from the village of Rotschœnberg to a distance of 12,882 meters; its cost was estimated at 1,300,000 thalers, (3 francs 75 centimes each), and 22 years were calculated as the time necessary to carry out the undertaking. The work was compleated a year ago, and its execution had occupied 33 years, and necessitated an expenditure of 7,186,697 marcs. That considerable increase on the original estimates was caused by the rock to be pierced turning out much harder than had been expected, and the fact that the quantity of water yielded by the mountain was far larger than had been calculated upon. Other circumstances helped to swell the costs; the rise in wages, and the price of materials greatly augmented the expenditure, and the delay in the execution increased the general costs and those of superintendency and administration. Moreover, the gallery had become longer than was originally intended. It rises, generally speaking, at a gradient of three in 1,000. Including the secondary galleries, the shaft of Rotschœnberg has now an extent of tunneling of 29,900 meters, which will soon reach 50,900 meters, or nearly 32 miles. This length far surpasses any railway tunnel in the world.

### Learned Something.

Columbus Journal.

"I have never yet seen a Southern woman reconstructed."—[Jeff. Davis in his speech before the Mississippi Press Conqention.] That shows excellent taste on the part of Southern women. We shouldn't think they would want the old man peeking round while they were reconstructing. J. D. undoubtedly learned something by his sleeping car bungle.

### He Should Explain.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

The statement that Tom Ewing assisted Blackburn, of Kentucky, in ousting a Union soldier from his office as Chief of the Capitol Police at Washington will, if true, create some feeling among the veterans in Ohio. Ewing should make it right with the boys before it is everlastingly too late.

A lady stepped into a store in this place yesterday and asked the new clerk if he had any "rock candy?" "No, madam," he replied: "I haven't any rock handy, but here is a brick you are welcome to, if it will answer your purpose."—*Whitehall Times*.

## LA CREME DES CHRONIQUES.

### What the Alleged wits of Paris Find to Say in Their Papers.

Sentiment from a lady's album:

"A woman looks upon her husband as a charming being during the two months of her life—the month before she marries him and the month after she buries him."

The contented rustic:

"Well, Pierre, your crops must be ruined by this untimely rain?"

"Yes, Your Honor, but, thank heaven, so are the neighbors'."

"Pa, what is a Reactionary and what is a Radical?"

"I will tell you, my dear. Suppose the the police are chasing a lot of thieves, and there is a skirmish, and the thieves are captured and one of the policemen is killed. Well, the Reactionary says 'Poor policeman!' and the Radical says, 'Poor thieves!'"

"Are you a Radical, pa?" (He isn't.)

* *

"Where are you off to?"

"My tailor's."

"Hello, your tailor's Why you pay him."

"If I did he'd have to come to me."

* *

Profound thought by a statesman.

"If you want to hear anything good said of you in your lifetime, circulate a report that you're dead."

* *

Two children talking of their parents:

"Which do you like best—pa or ma?"

"Pa. Which do you?"

"Ma, then." (The author does not say whether or not this was out of contrariness.)

* *

X., a Clerk of a court, is seen crumpling between his hands a starchy white cravat of remarkable brilliancy.

"What on earth are you doing that for?"

"Why if I were seen to-day in a clean neckcloth people would think to-morrow it was a dirty one I had on then."

* *

The late Baron James Rothschild used to tell with great delight about an old clerk who called upon him one day to get a leave of absence for a few days and a month's salary in advance.

"It will be a great accomodation to me," he said, "and I wont forget it."

The Baron granted his request unhesitatingly, whereupon the clerk squeezed his hand warmly, crying:

"You're a Christian, you are; I'll do as much for you next time."

* *

The refusal of the parricide Laprade to be guillotined recalls the man "guillotined by persuasion" of Chavette.

"'But I say, you know,' said the executioner. 'everybody is waiting. The magistrates are there, the clergy are there, the people are there, the soldiers (who are to present arms to you just as if you were the President of the Republic) are there—everybody is there. All they are waiting for is you—o-o-n-ly you.'

"'I don't know'—replied the condemned man.

"'I am a new executioner; you are the first person I've had to guillotine; give me a good send off now, can't you? Help me to discharge a disagreeable duty. Just put yourself in my place'—

"'You just put yourself in mine.'

"'It can't be any question of expense: don't you know that everything is paid? It won't cost you a penny; the State stands treat.'

"'I haven't asked the State to stand treat to anything.'

"'Come, now, old fel, let's understand each other. You mayn't think so, but this resistance doesn't proceed from your own better nature—some one has put you up to it. You have formed a totally erroneous idea of the affair. What, after all said and done, does it amount to? It's a nothing—a mere formality. Let us look into it in detail. You are called and wakened early and given a comfortable breakfast—order whatever you want. Nothing so very dreadful about that, is there? Then you have your hair cut—its healthy this hot weather, and makes you feel fresher. Then you go calmly and pleasantly out for a ride. In a ca-arriage, understand? While you are driving along you amuse yourself chatting about this, that and the other thing, with the priest, and you never feel the time pass. Well, when you get there they come out to meet you, they open the door for you, they help you out of the carriage, they do everything in their power for you. Then you go up the stairs—only a step or two, and the ascent is so easy that you'd almost think you were going down stairs. You bow to the public, and—well, before you have had time to turn round—brrrrrr!—all is over. (Smiling.) And everybody goes home satisfied. That's all there is about it.'"

## A WISE ANIMAL.

### Mule Kicking as a Science.

Virginia City Chronicle.

This morning a couple of miners were seated on a boulder alongside of the road to Sutro, discussing the kicking powers of the mule. One had just returned from Sutro, and the other was on the way there, and, having met near the rock, they sat down for a talk.

"Have you quit over there?" said the one who was eastward bound.

"Yes."

"Why?"

"Mules."

"Fraid of 'em?"

"You bet. I saw one yesterday alongside of an old boiler, kickin' off the rivet heads one by one. Never missed one. I was just going on shift, and when I saw that mule and heard there was more of 'em inside, I weakened and threw up my job. I've got a wife and three children dependin' on me, and I don't take chances."

"The worst mule I ever saw," said the other, "was in Pioche some years ago. It was one I owned. One day it rubbed against some nails sticking out of a post, and it turned square around and drove those nails in one by one, using a single blow of the hoof with the iron shoe on for each nail. It never missed its lick, and always drove 'em just in to the head. Then he saw a few tacks on the post, a little lower down, which was only half driven in, and he drove them in, too, with light taps of the hoof, just as gentle and easy as could be. One day a man came along and set out a can of nitro glycerine and giant powder. He wanted to get the mule to kick it and get killed. I saw him about the corral with the can, and knew what was up. At first I was going to stop him, but then I thought if my mule was any kind of a mule at all he could take care of himself. So I just watched. Well, the mule saw the can, and walking up, smelt of it, and then squared himself for the kick. The man was sneaking off, and, just as the mule was going to kick the can, he caught sight of the feller, and changed his position so that his tail was toward the man. He lifted his tail just like he was taking aim, and let fly his right hoof. The can went flying through the air and hit the man square in the rear just as he was gettin' over a fence about a hundred feet away. The thing exploded, and I never saw the man again. But next morning Pat Holland came out in the *Record* and said that the Town had been visited by a shower of blood."

"Mules are immense when they git roused."

"You bet."

A teacher in one of the public schools was startled the other day at the answer she got from one bright little fellow. On the blackboard was the picture of an ostrich, and the teacher described its great strength and powers of endurance, closing by saying it was the only bird upon which a man could ride. "I know another," spoke up a little chap. "Well, what is it?" "A lark." Unsuspectingly the teacher asked, "How can you prove that, Johnny?" "All I know about it is," said the boy, "that mother every little while says father's off on a lark, and when gets home he looks as if he had rode awful fast."—*Springfield Republican*.

The stoical young man stands in the middle of the sidewalk, and tries to repel umbrellas with his nose, and then he goes away with a scratched face, and says, "Women are growing fearfully saucy."—*Boston Transcript*.

# Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once into the waste-basket.

2. Mathematical problems, and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper for the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms, or corporations, doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books.

R. H. R., Rockford, Ill.: Write to John Dalber, Toledo, O.

F. T. A., Rutland, Vt.—We know nothing beyond the statements of the advertisement.

C. L. H., Bristol, Colo.—We should advise you to write to D. Appleton & Co., New York, stating what you want.

M. K., Crystal, Mich.: The book you name is not in general circulation. We cannot tell you where you would find it.

JONAS L., West Point, Mo.—The Company is good, so far as we know. See paragraphs at the head of this department.

GEO. W. GILLEN, Dunkirk, O., late of Co. F, 74 Ohio Inf. Regt. desires the present address of Major-General James S. Negley.

MRS. S. M. F., New Salem, Pa.—The address of Shirley Dare, as has been repeatedly stated in our columns, is New York City.

H. L.: You do not give any State or Postoffice address on your letter, hence we cannot very well tell anything about the State laws.

H. M. E., Oakland City, Ind.: We have not any copies of the book named at present. It is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A. W. D., Severance, Kans.—Write to T. W. Tallmadge, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. He will arrange your pension matter for you.

GEO. S. A., Rossville, Pa.—We regret to say that we cannot find place for the sketches you mention at present. 2. We have not the book you name.

F. S., Eureka, Cal.: We cannot furnish the back numbers of "Andersonville." The history will shortly be published in book form by the BLADE Company.

W. S. G., Long Creek, Ills.: The West Point Military Academy is located at West Point, Orange County, New York. A catalogue is issued annually.

P. S. P., Darkville, Ioa.: Your question is so vague that we can only answer it in the same way. On what subjects, and by what writers, do you desire lectures?

G. S. W., Eeno, Kan.—Our new catalogue of books is now ready. We will send copies free of charge to yourself and any of your friends whose names you will send us.

R. T. E., South Amboy, N. J.: Possibly we do not look at the matter in the right light, but as we now see it, your proposition strikes us as unqualifiedly and decidedly cool.

A. W., New Vienna, O.: You can get what you want by writing to August Brentano, Union Square, New York. 2. We have no data to enable us to answer your other question.

MRS. L. G., Fillmore, Mo.—We have no recollection of receiving your poem. If you will send us another copy we shall be pleased to examine it and publish, if it comes up to the standard.

W. H. M., Mound Station, Ills., asks: "Did President Hayes veto the bill for the remonetization of silver, or did he not?"—He vetoed the bill, and it was afterward passed over the veto.

ALPHEUS, Atwood, Lyme Co., Wis., a member of the Third Michigan Cavalry, would like to obtain the address of Jacob Maume, or any other member of the same company. Address as above.

J. H. C., Milmine, Ills: The books you want are "Jennings on the Horse and his Diseases," and "Jennings on Cattle and their Diseases;" price, $1.75. Orange Judd & Co., New York, publishers.

C. H., Lomxi, Ill., writes: "I would say the answer to Sam C.'s problem concerning the plank, is five feet .292 thousandths of an inch from the smaller end, or six feet 11.708 inches from the other end."

C. F. K., Quenemotown, Ioa., would like to obtain directions from some grower for curing tobacco so that it can be used for smoking. The question is submitted for a reply from some practical dealer.

J. S. W., Alton, Ills., Our new book catalogue is now ready for delivery. We will cheerfully send you or any other reader of the BLADE, a copy free, if you will send your name and address on a card.

JAMES WRIGHT, Jack Creek, Minn., asks: "Can any of the readers of the BLADE send me the postoffice address of Dr. Edwin May, formerly Regimental Surgeon of the 33d Regt., Illinois Volunteer Infantry."

G. H. B., Medford, Minn., sends a solution to the problem of W. E. H., a solution of which was given last week, and also the following problem: "How can a plank 9x16 inches be cut to fill a 12-inch square hole?"

ABNER SAID, Ostrander, O., wishes to learn the postoffice address of one Almon W. Eck, who was a Michigan soldier of the late war, and during the Summer of 1863 was a paroled prisoner in Camp Chase, Ohio.

A. S. FIGGINS, Morton's Mills, Ioa., asks: "Will some of the readers of the BLADE please give me the address of A. H. Agard or Mary R. Agard? A matter of importance. At last accounts they were living in Sandusky, Ohio."

H. R. K., Oakland, O., wishes to learn the present address of Dr. Robert Johnson, late Assistant Surgeon 100th Regiment O. V. I. His assistance is needed in obtaining a pension for a former member of that regiment.

MRS. L. W., Sandwich, Ill.: If you have the articles named for sale, permit us to suggest that it might be well for you to advertise them in the BLADE. A few lines at a slight cost would doubtless bring you a great many orders.

A. E. E., Lodi, O., writes: I never got so much for so little money, as I have during the last year by taking the BLADE."—Thanks for the compliment, but we hope during the year to come to make the BLADE yield still greater returns.

BULLAN YOUNG, Battle Ground, Ind.: We will publish your inquiry if you will make it more definite, and write the proper names more plainly. Do you mean to inquire for a comrade in the late rebellion? If so, give regiment and company.

MRS. ELIZA MILES, Modena, N. Y., wishes to obtain information of the whereabouts of her brother, John Steward, who left Washington Co., Ala., about 1848, and moved to Mount Morris, Ogel Co., Ill. When last heard from he was in Iowa, in 1867.

W. HUME, Milroy, Ind., writes: "We have been taking the BLADE for the past few months, and must candidly say it is the best paper for general news I ever saw, as well as a sound Republican sheet. The soldiers' department is very interesting; in fact, it is a complete family newspaper."

M. D., Sparta, Ills.: The book you name was on our catalogue, but is now exhausted. We send all our books (unless otherwise ordered) by mail, and pay the postage ourselves, so that our customers are at no expense. We will send you a copy of our new catalogue, if you will send us a postal card, giving your full address.

J. G. S., Roseville, Ky., asks: "How can I make soft solder?"—Melt together two parts of block tin and one part of lead. Take a ladle, having a small hole in the bottom, and hold it over a barrel of water and pour the melted solder into it. As the stream of melted solder is cooled by the water it forms a sort of wire.

C. W. DAVIDSON, Lunenberg, Ark., wishes to obtain the postoffice address of Dr. Franklin M. Warford. He was promoted from Assistant Surgeon of the Third Iowa Cavalry to Surgeon of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry. He also wants the address of Benjamin T. Powell, who was appointed from Company D, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, to Second Lieutenant of Company L, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry.

A. S. L., Peoria, Tex., asks: "Where is the largest locomotive now used?"—The Atchison & Topeka Railroad recently had a locomotive built which weighed 118,000 pounds. There is, however, an engine used on one of the coal roads of Pennsylvania which is said to weigh 84 tons. This is the largest one of which we have any knowledge, although there may be a heavier one elsewhere.

P. H. OAKLEY, Cumberland Furnace, Ioa., asks: "Can any reader of the BLADE give me the postoffice address of the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of Battery A, 2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, or any of the following named officers: Capts. Joe Meigs or J. P. Meigs; Lieuts' Jerry Lewis, Andrew Grayton, August Sloyden, or Lieut. Haytel, (do not know his sirname), mustered out of the service at Nashville, Jan. 13, 1866?"

ICHABOD, Leland, Ills., writes: "I send the following answer to the problem of L. F. H., Cape Galena, Mo.: The first woman winds off 755 inches, the second 1,072 inches, and the third 2,173 inches. I submit the following problem: Three balls, each six inches in diameter, are placed touching each other on a level floor. A fourth one of the same size is placed on top, forming an apex. How high is the fourth ball from the floor?"

F. E. W., Cotton Gin, Tex., asks: "1. Have you 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' by Harriet Beecher Stowe? If not, where can I get it, and at what price? 2. Have you got the Freedman's book yet?"—We have no copies at present. Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.; price about $1.50. 2. We have a few copies, and can supply you if you order soon; price 75c. 3. The address of the firm you are in search of is Tiffany & Co., New York City. Prof. C. G. A. Gaskell's address is ————, N. H.

S. C. C., Hazleton, Mich., who says: "I am delighted with the BLADE, its tone, temper and the promulgation of its Republican principles," declares that thousands of Northern Democrats are deserting the ranks of their party owing to the action of the Confederate majority in Congress. Other letters come to us from old Democrats who have been so thoroughly disgusted by the course of the present Congress as to force them into the Republican party.

COUNTY TEACHER, Quaker Bottom, O.—It would seem that the circular from the depot of General Recruiting Service at Columbus Barracks, O., answers nearly all your questions. Captain Burton, who sends you the circular, is undoubtedly the very best, as he is probably the only person qualified to give further authentic information on the same subject. We know of no "authorized place of examination" nearer the Ohio River than Columbus Barracks.

T. T. B., Muncie, Ills.: The Nasby, Buckeye and Shirley Dare letters, the story of Andersonville, the Answers to Correspondents, the Household, the editorials, etc., etc., are all original features of the BLADE, and with the exception of the latter, are specialties to be had in no other paper in the country. Our news, however, is not original, neither are our market reports, miscellaneous columns, etc.

HUBERT, La Grange, Me., asks: "Will you please tell me the author of the commonly quoted expression, 'Corporations have no souls'?"—This expression is generally quoted in a humorous way, but the truth is that the man who first wrote it was in solid earnest. It is found in Coke's Reports, vol. x., p. 32, thus: "A corporation aggregate of many is invisible, immortal, and rests only on intendment and consideration of the law. They cannot commit treason or be outlawed, nor excommunicated, for they have no souls; neither can they appear in person, but by attorney."

J. H. TINKER, Portlandville, Ia., writes: "I am taking the BLADE, and have not been without it for three years; took it as long ago as 10 or 12 years, and shall take it as long as I can pay for it. There is another man that got up a club here for the BLADE, and by my taking it so long our people begin to find out that it is the best paper that comes into this town."—We appreciate very highly the staunch support of such patrons as Mr. T., and we have the names of thousands of them on our books. May their shadows, and their good opinion of the BLADE, never grow less.

A. L., Stoneville, Miss., writes: "A friend says that Garibaldi is a Frenchman, and as I insist that he is an Italian, we have agreed to leave it to you. How is it?"—Garibaldi was born at Nice, in 1807, which was then the boundary between France and Italy. Now Monaca and Mentone lie between it and the Italian territory. But he is more Italian than French, and indeed as a boy was brought up to speak Italian, which is generally spoken among the lower classes of Nice to-day, as is French. Garibaldi has just taken up his residence at Rome. His start in life was that of a cabin-boy in a coasting craft.

G. W. H., Oreana, Ill., asks: "Has there been any provision made by the Government or State of Ohio to pay bounty to those troops that were called out to serve for 100 days, in 1864? If not, do you think there ever will be anything done for them? Of what value is a discharge from that service?"—The hundred-day regiments, with scarcely an exception, were mustered into the United States service, and did duty as United States troops. No bounty was ever provided for these troops by Congress, and we do not suppose any is likely to be voted hereafter. The discharge is valuable as evidence of honorable service.

J. F., Shabonier, Ill.—We regret to say that so many frauds and deceptions have been practiced on the U. S. Government in pretended cases similar to yours, that it has been made difficult to get settlement, even where the claim is a just one. You would now be obliged to furnish the Quartermaster's Department at Washington with satisfactory proof that the animals were your private property, that they were turned over to an officer duly authorized by the Government to receive them, and that you never were paid for them in any way. If the Quartermaster Department disallows the account then your recourse would be to the Court of Claims at Washington. You will want to find that Quartermaster if possible, and obtain his testimony.

MRS. M. E. D., Brainbridge, Ind., writes: "My husband died in the army in 1862. My children commenced drawing pension 1866. Are they entitled to arrears of pension under the late law?"—The law granting increase pension of $2 per month for each child of the soldier, who died in the service of the United States, was passed July 26, 1866, and the "Arrears of Pension Act" passed January 25, 1879, does not provide for payment of pension to widow prior to July 26, 1866. In this same connection it may be stated that when the soldier did not leave a widow and a pension was granted to the guardian of his children such pension is payable from the death of the soldier, and if not heretofore paid from date of his death can now be collected under the late "Arrears Act."

W. G. S., Downington, Pa., asks: Who is the author of the couplet,

"Strange that such difference there should be
Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

It is usually attributed to Dean Swift, and the two lines quoted which are the last of the original epigram are given in Swift's works as his, but the compiler is evidently mistaken. The epigram was written at the time of the feud between the admirers of the two great musicians Handel and Bononcini, and the author is Dr. Byrom, of Manchester. The original reads thus:

Some say, compared to Bononcini,
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle;
Strange all this difference should be
Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

A. ROSAR (no address): A parent who can prove support and dependance on a son who died in the service, is entitled to a pension at the rate of $8 per month from the date of the son's death. We cannot decipher the postoffice address given on your letter, nor can we make out the State. Write to T. W. Tallmadge, Washington, D. C., and send him the last letter you received from the pension office. We have had two letters from you on this subject, and wrote a reply to the first, which was mailed to you as definitely as we could direct it from the light we could gather, but the letter was returned marked "no such office." We are willing to do all that we possibly can to aid our correspondents, but they must not hold us responsible for their own carelessness and negligence.

H. H., Ingalls Crossing, N. Y., asks: "Will you please give a brief sketch of the poet Saxe?"—John Godfrey Saxe, born at Highgate, Vt., June 2, 1816; practiced law from 1843 to 1850 in Vermont; moved to Burlington, and for five years conducted the *Sentinel*. In 1857 was State's Attorney, and has since devoted himself to literature and lecturing. He has published some poems, and is frequently the poet of college and other anniversaries. In 1855 he pronounced a brilliant poem on "Literature and the Times," at the second anniversary of the New York Academy. In 1849 he published a volume of poems, including one called "Progress, a Satire," and a number of others. Again, in 1859, 1863, 1864 and 1866, other works followed. During the last few years Mr. Saxe has been in feeble health, and has fallen into a deep and settled melancholy from which it is very difficult to rouse him.

H. H., Milford, Mo., asks: "How was unbolted flour introduced into general use?"—It is stated on good authority that in England, under the administration of William Pitt, for two years or more there was such a scarcity of wheat that, to make it hold out longer, Parliament passed a law that the army should have all their bread made of unbolted flour. The result was that the health of the soldiers improved so much as to be a subject of surprise to themselves, the officers and physicians. These last came out publicly, and declared that the soldiers were never before so robust and healthy, and that disease had nearly disappeared from the army. The civic physicians joined, and pronounced it the healthiest bread, and for a time it was used almost exclusively.

R. L., Columbus City, Ioa., asks: "1. How much gold has been paid out for resumption purposes since the act went into effect? 2. What amount of coin reserve is kept in the Treasury for the redemption of legal tenders?"—1. Secretary Sherman stated recently that the aggregate amount of legal tender notes redeemed since the first of January is $4,133,518, which is an average of about $25,000 a day for all the business days during the whole period covered up to the date of his statement. 2. The law leaves the amount of coin reserve at the discretion of the Secretary. The coin reserve in the Treasury has been increased to $138,000,000, that being about 40 per centum of the notes outstanding to be redeemed, and believed to be the smallest reserve upon which resumption could be prudently begun and successfully maintained.

TEXAS RADICAL, Pilot Grove, Tex., writes: "I have a discharge from the U. S. Army which says, '—— ——, who was enrolled a private in Captain Hall's Company (A) 40th Regiment, of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the 12th day of August, A. D., 1861, to serve three years or during the war, is hereby discharged from the service of the United States on this, the 13th day of November, 1862. By reason of Surgeon's certificate of disability, chronic rheumatism, contracted since enlistment.' The point is this, am I not entitled to a bounty?"—You are not entitled to bounty under existing laws. The act of March 3, 1865, gives bounty to a soldier discharged by reason of a wound or injury, and who served the time you did. An effort will be made at next session of Congress to extend the benefits of that law to soldiers discharged for disability of any nature. Use your influence in that direction.

J. W. R., Javretts, Va., asks: "1. When were pensions first granted to widows? Did the pension commence at the time of the death of the husband, or at the time of application? 2. If a widow were married again, but drew the pension for the children of her former husband as their guardian, could she obtain the arrears the same as if not married?"—1. If application was filed in the pension office within five years from the date of her husband's death, the widow's pension was granted from the date of her husband's death. If not filed until after five years from his death, the pension commenced from the date of filing evidence to prove the claim. Under the "Arrears of Pension" Act of Jan. 25th, 1879, the widow who has not received pension from date of her husband's death can obtain arrears from that date. If her husband did not draw his pension from date of his discharge, the widow can obtain arrears due him had he lived. 2. The widow, although remarried, can collect arrears due her, under the Act of Jan. 25th, 1879.

W. D. B., Mill Village, Pa., asks: "Will you please explain how it was that before the war slaveholders were permitted to cast more votes than the same number of voters in the North? Is it true that a planter could cast three votes for every five slaves that he held?" There has always been more or less misapprehension on this subject. The Southern States before the war were allowed representation in Congress for three-fifths of their negro population. If it took 120,000 inhabitants for a member of Congress, and in a certain district there were 100,000 negroes, and 50,000 whites, the negroes were counted as 60,000 and the whites as 50,000, making just the necessary number. Only white males could vote. This made a smaller voting constituency for Southern members of Congress than for Northern members. The actual constituency of the Southern member was larger, as only three-fifths of the negroes in his district were counted in the necessary population. When slavery ceased and each negro was counted a man, instead of three-fifths of a man, the South became entitled to more members of Congress.

D. B. S., Lafayette, Mich., asks: "Can Indians vote, or do they have to procure naturalization papers before they can become citizens?"—The theory of the Government in regard to the Indians has been that they were wards of the Government, and as such were not entitled to any of the rights of citizenship. But the laws have been changed in this regard, and as they now stand the privilege of citizenship is granted to certain tribes. In case of naturalization, the Indian is required to file a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States with the Clerk of the District Court, and dissolve all relations with any Indian tribes two years previous to taking out his final papers. He must appear in Court and prove by the testimony of two citizens that for five years last past he has adopted the habits of civilized life; that he has maintained himself and family by his own industry; that he reads and speaks the English language; that he is well disposed to become a peaceable and orderly citizen; and that he has sufficient capacity to manage his own affairs. On this being done the Court may enter a decree admitting him to all the rights of a citizen of the United States, and he is thereafter entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities to taxation of other citizens.

H. A., Metropolis, Ill., asks: "Why did Canada not take part with the other Colonies in the Revolution?"—Canada, at the opening of the Revolution, had only just been wrested by the British from the French. It is fair to presume that under these circumstances the military hold of the British upon Canada was stronger than upon the American Colonies; yet that a strongly sympathetic feeling existed in Canada towards the Americans at the commencement of the struggle for independence. In May, 1774, after the English Parliament had passed the "Boston Port Bill," under which the port of Boston was to be closed to all commerce after June 1st, Canada joined with the other Colonies in sending donations of provisions to Boston for the support of the inhabitants soon to be beleaguered. It will be remembered that the first Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia September 5th, 1774, every Colony but Georgia being represented. A second Congress, or, as we would say now, a second meeting of Congress was appointed for May, 1775, and to this Canada and Nova Scotia were invited to send delegates. This, however, they did not see fit to do. In July of the same year Franklin submitted to the Constitutional Congress a plan for combining the Colonies into a Confederation, each Colony to govern itself under its own Constitution, and the General Government to administer those affairs in which all had a common interest. Canada and Ireland were to be invited to join in this Union. The Congress, however, was not then ready for such a bold and decisive step, and no definite action was taken. But during the session of the Spring of 1776, when the Colonists had grown bolder, and the prospects of any peaceable settlement of the issues between themselves and the mother country had grown fainter, Congress sent Benjamin Franklin and two others to Canada to invite the people of that Province to set up an independent government and join the American Union. But very early in the war which followed, Canada was made a base of operations for the British army, and any attempt to unite her with the American Colonies was effectually frustrated by the constant presence of a large body of armed troops.

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Blowing into the muzzle of a shot-gun is a standard method of producing newspaper items. It remains for a young lad down town to introduce a variation. The street hose wouldn't work; the water was turned on at the spiggot all right, but there seemed to be an obstruction. He placed his mouth completely over the end of the nozzle and blowed just once. The pressure of the whole reservoir suddenly broke loose, concentrated in that one nozzle. The lad let go with his mouth and sat down about 50 feet away, down the street, and he has not yet been relieved of the impression that his brain is watersoaked.—*New Haven Register.*

# The Sunday School.

## Second Quarterly Review.

LESSON 13, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1879.

GOLDEN TEXT.—So will we not go back from thee: quicken us, and we will call upon thy name.—Psa. 80: 18.

*Topics and Golden Texts.*

1. GOD'S GOOD WAYS WITH MAN.

My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him.—Heb. 12: 6.

2. GOD'S FAVOR TO THE RIGHTEOUS.

Behold, we count them happy which endure.—James 5: 11.

3. DUTY CONFRONTED.

Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass.—Psa. 37: 5.

4. SALVATION HERALDED.

This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.—Matt. 3: 17.

5. SALVATION WROUGHT.

Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree.—1 Peter 2: 24.

6. SALVATION URGED.

If a man thirst let him come unto me and drink.—John 7: 37.

7. SALVATION ENJOINED.

Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob.—Micah 4: 2.

8. BLESSINGS OF THE SPIRIT.

But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you.—Acts 1: 8.

9. DESTRUCTION OF THE UNGODLY.

Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.—Matt. 24: 35.

10. LIFE THROUGH THE SPIRIT.

It is the Spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life.—John 6: 63.

11. POWER FOR GOD'S WORK.

Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.—Zech. 4: 6.

12. SERVING BETTER THAN SINNING.

And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels.—Mal. 3: 17.

HINTS FOR THE PRIMARY TEACHER.

Review Golden Text.—"The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of our God shall stand forever."—Ia. 40: 8.

There are many plans for review charts and exercises which may be excellent for adults and older scholars, but there are few which are really a review and at the same time a complete lesson adapted to the primary class. If the review is an exercise of memory, few of the children have been so regular in attendance at Sunday School, and so studious at home, as to be perfectly familiar with all the lessons of the previous quarter. With the aid of primary lesson papers and carefully prepared questions, much can be recalled, but there always will be some to whom part of the teaching of a review lesson will be entirely new.

If it is an exercise of reason as well as of memory, by having some repetitions of questions and answers, those can share in it who have not been present each Sunday.

It is important that this quarterly service should so review the teaching of the quarter as to let the children themselves relate what they remember and deepen impressions already made, and also to combine it all in some central truth which can be comprehended as holding it in some strong thought to be fastened in the mind of the child. This quarterly review is an unusually difficult one for little children to understand.

In a series of narrative or historical lessons the connection is easy, sometimes the prominent characters can be grouped, and the child's love of biographical pictures be gratified; but in these last months the lessons have been difficult, and between some of them little apparent connection. Perhaps an excellent way for this quarter will be to recall the golden texts and the truth taught by each lesson, and then combine them all with the new golden text given for this review. The teacher need not fear too much repetition, and the lessons can be arranged in groups; and so connected together in the child's mind.

Our first lesson was the story of a man in great sorrow. What was his name? What were his troubles? What was our golden text of that lesson? What was it we were taught not to despise? What is chastening? Meaning of affliction? Did Job despise it? Was he angry? What does James say in the New Testament about those who endure? How was Job made happy again? The next lesson text was about the beautiful young queen whom God helped. What was her name? What did she do to save her people from destruction? What was our golden text with that lesson? Did she commit her way to God? What promise does our king give to all those who ask? All the rest of our quarter's lessons were written by prophets. What can a prophet do? Who helps them to know what will come to pass long after? Can you tell the names of some of the prophets? We have lessons from six different prophets. Older children should learn and remember the names and some of the writings and the peculiarities of each of these prophets, from Isaiah to Malachi; but for little ones it is not so important for them to remember the names of all of them, as to know of something that they foretold, and that it surely has or will come to pass exactly as written. Whose voice from heaven twice spoke the same words as one of our golden texts? He spoke them once by the river side where John was baptizing, and again on the mountain-top where Jesus was praying. What were the words he said? How many years before the "beloved Son" came to earth did Isaiah write about his coming? What humble name is he called in what Isaiah wrote of him? What lowly name did he love to call himself? Can you tell of any time when he acted a servant's part? Was not his whole life one of service? What did he bear for us? What kind of Savior is he called in the name of one lesson about him? How was he despised and rejected? How wounded? What stripes did he bear? Where and how did he die? How did he make his grave with the wicked? How with the rich in his death?

How did Isaiah show how free would be the Savior's call to every thirsty soul? Can you say any verse in which Jesus said, "Come unto me?" What name did he call himself that is so precious to thirsty souls? Will Jesus ever be a king over all nations of the earth? What will people do then with their swords and spears? What will they say to each other about going up to worship, to the mountain of the Lord? Has the word yet been fulfilled where every one belongs to the Savior's kingdom and he reigns over all the earth? What do you ask about his will and his kingdom every time you say the Lord's prayer? Do you work to help to bring it as well as ask to have it come?

What does the prophet Joel say should be poured out upon all flesh? Does that mean everybody? When and where did Jesus promise his disciples to send the Comforter? When did he tell them to wait until he sent power upon them. What were they doing every day while they waited? What did Jesus say (in our golden text) they should receive after the Holy Ghost came upon them? On what day was the Holy Ghost poured out? We have all these promises about the coming of Jesus, and the pouring out of his Spirit, but in one lesson, threatenings against a great city which was proud and wicked. What was the name of that city? Where was it built? Can you name any of the things they bought and sold that made it rich and famous?

If all God's promises of good have or will come to pass, are not his promises of punishment just as sure?

What did Jesus say about heaven and earth passing away?

Was Tyre destroyed as the prophet said? What did he say the rocks should be used for? What people live on that shore now? What use do they make of the barren rocks and ruins?

What strange vision did God show to Ezekiel to teach him a lesson and show that he could give life to the dead? What did the prophet see? Did the bones live? What is the golden text about the Spirit and the flesh? Whose words did Jesus say are "the Spirit and the life?" What text tells of something greater than any earthly might or power? What did Zachariah see that was made of pure gold? What was that picture of the golden candlestick and the flowing oil to teach about God's grace in the heart and life?

What precious promise did God tell Malachi to write about those who fear him? What did they often do that the Lord hearkened and heard? Does he love to have little children for his jewels?

How many of these lessons have been about the Holy Spirit? Which? How many have been about Jesus the Savior? How many of the golden texts are promises which God has given?

Every one of these lessons has some truth in it about God; his love and care to Job and Esther; his love to the whole world in giving such a Savior; his promise that he shall reign forever and ever; his gifts of the Holy Spirit; power in making the dead alive; his love for each one, to be watched and treasured as jewels, and their names forever kept in his book of remembrance. What are some of the things that we have studied about that have already come true?

Are not all the rest just as sure? Every word will be fulfilled; the years shall come and go, we shall die and others shall take our places, just as as the flowers of each summer shall fade away, and others bloom again, but the word of God will never change. Isaiah talked of the grass and the flowers, and the enduring word of God, in our review golden text. David in the Psalms, Peter in his letters, and Jesus himself, said heaven and earth should pass away, but not one of the least words of God's law should fail.

It is so plain and sure that you can see the exact meaning, and remember when you see the withered grass and the faded flower, "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand forever."—*Faith Latimer, in S. S. Times.*

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Now a French astronomer comes out and says the perihelia of the four great planets isn't going to do any particular damage after all. He thinks it will have rather a healthy effect than otherwise. When this intelligence becomes generally disseminated, people who have laid in a great stock of cholera medicine and preventives against the plague and other destructive diseases, will be awful mad. They will want to hunt up that other astronomer who started that awful story about the perhelia and kill him. This is human nature out and out.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

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"Oh, that's my husband's picture. He says it looks like a fool. He will have have his joke, you know."—"Yes. it's just like him."


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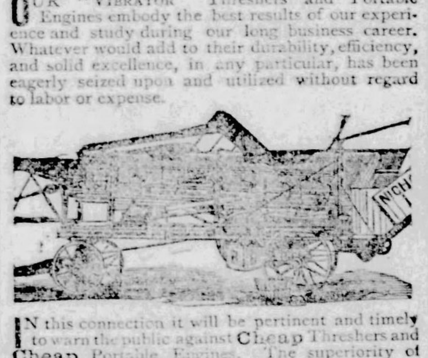

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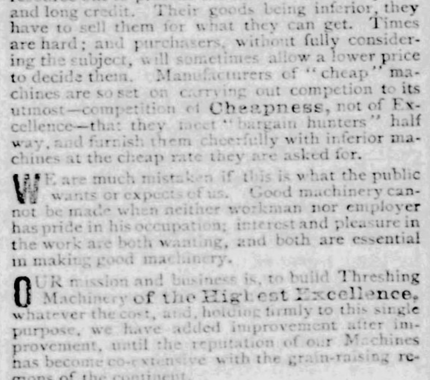

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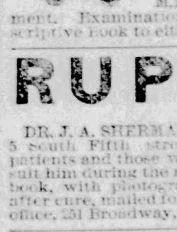


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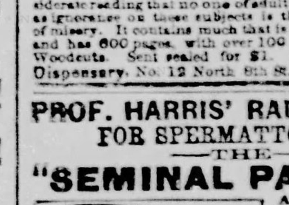


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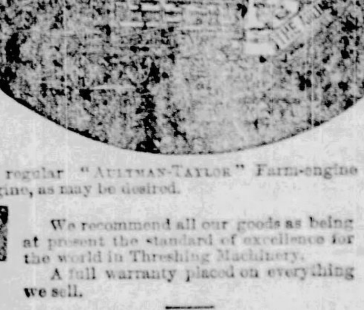

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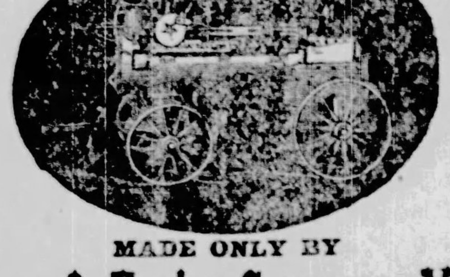

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WEEKLY BLADE.

[TOL]EDO BLADE CO., Pubrs.

[TOL]EDO, O., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1879.

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TOLEDO, OHIO.

## Circulation this week, 84,060

THE month of June finds the farmers and indeed nearly all the members of the rural communities in the very heart of the busiest season in all the year. The days are long and laborious, and no time is left for reading or for the usual diversions and recreations of the Winter season. With these things in view, it is a fact of a very remarkable and significant character that during the past week the circulation of the Weekly BLADE has not only suffered no diminution, but has even made a slight advance upon the circulation of the previous week. This would be equivalent to a very large increase in the circulation of the BLADE at any other season of the year, while it shows conclusively that the hold of the BLADE on its readers is too firm to be shaken by any untoward influence of times or seasons. This same steady, sweeping current of public opinion gives the BLADE a firm hold on the people, and makes its columns invaluable as a medium of furthering the mutual advantage of buyer and seller. The eighty five thousand copies of the BLADE reach every week a class of people who have a strong faith in its character and reliability, and command a weight and influence which is only measured by the years of time and the thousands of dollars expended to build them up. Certain papers are like certain streams—at one season full to the top of the banks, at another comparatively dry and lifeless. The BLADE keeps on the even current of its flow like a spring fed river, and challenges the attention of business men and advertisers everywhere to the value of its columns as a business medium. What our advertisers think who have given the BLADE a fair trial is shown by the prompt renewal of all our advertising contracts made with the prominent and leading firms of the country. Our advertising columns speak for themselves much better that we can speak for them.

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THE man who struck the sounding lyre threw the stone at a Louisianian.

BLACKBURN has been quiet for a week or two, and Democratic prospects look more hopeful.

SYMPATHY is asked for BEN HILL on account of his being so continually the under dog in the fight.

WHEN will the political remains of Mr. THURMAN be interred? Mr. TILDEN will, of course, act as chief pall-bearer.

WE still want the names of fifty thousand more people who do not take the BLADE, in order to send them specimen copies.

THE Democrats begin to say that BEN HILL talks too much, and especially of himself. He is about as profitable a subject as the Democrats generally talk about however.

HACKENSACK *Republican:* Some gossipy womens' mouths, like drug stores, are open at all hours, and contain more poison and venom than all the asps which bask in the sunshine on the shores of the Nile.

A DUBUQUE woman sues a saloon keeper for $21,000 damages for the loss of her drunken husband. If she gets the money, says the Buffalo *Express*, she will immediately marry again and set the new man as the same kind of trap.

THE Okalona *Southern States'* editor and proprietor, was the orator of the day at the recent meeting of the Mississippi Press Association. This shows how well esteemed his utterances are in his own section.

DETROIT *Free Press:* In France when the cook finds a bad egg she lays it aside for the scrub girl, and when the scrub girl can't eat the butter she turns it over to the gardener. This gradation has made France prosperous. Nothing is ever wasted.

A FEW thinking and philanthropic women of New York, in view of the poverty and destitution which too often suddenly overtake women by the death or disability of fathers and husbands, formed, in May, 1878, an organization known as the "New York Exchange," where women's work is bought and sold. In one year, this institution has benefited over 10,000 women.

AN American writing from Spain urges the shipment of labor saving implements there. Spanish farmers plough with the end of a piece of wood about 5 inches thick, as was done in the middle ages, sowing and reaping machines are unknown, and grain is not threshed. Oxen tread it out, and it is winnowed by women, who toss it into the air to scatter the chaff.

THE BLADE this week comes to its readers completely habilitated and smiling on every page with all the pristine freshness and beauty of a complete dress of new type. In pointing to its handsome typographical appearance, we believe we we are only giving way to a justifiable feeling of pride, which is supported by the conviction that the character of the paper itself fully warrants the large outlay which has just been made upon it. We ask our readers to show it to their friends, and send us the names of those to whom we can send specimen copies.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

The Congressional proceedings of the past week have two notable features, the passage of the Army Appropriation bill by the House, and the Legislative, Judicial and Executive bill by the Senate, In the former case the vote was preceded by an extended debate, in which a strenuous attempt was made by the Democrats to reduce the army from 25,000 to 15,000 men, and to incorporate a section prohibiting all promotions in the army above the rank of Colonel. Both of these attempts were defeated, and the remaining debate was a reiteration of the general features of the previous discussions. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON distinguished himself by moving to strike out the clause prohibiting promotions, and in this matter, as in his motion to adjourn for the observation of decoration day, evinced a gleam of returning nationality.

The Senate on Friday passed the Legislative, Judicial and Executive appropriation bill by a strictly party vote. In their efforts to avoid the traps and pitt-falls of their previous experience, the Democrats have fallen into other equally ruinous or absurd, and the President will doubtless be obliged to veto the bill if for no other reason simply because it will be impossible to discover its meaning, or intent. The Democrats being demoralized will make an effort to secure an adjournment, and in case they do so the President will, it is said, immediately reconvene Congress in another extra session. The Democrats will be held strictly responsible by the country for this confusion and expense which they have imposed upon it.

The Democrats have another elephant on their hands in the shape of the Warner silver bill. The silver men in the party insist that the bill must be reported this session, while Sen BAYARD, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, insists that if this is done he will retire. A special committee appointed on the subject, have made a report from which it is inferred that Sen. BAYARD will not retire from the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee and that the Warner bill will remain in the hands of the Finance Committee. From this it appears that Sen. BAYARD has won a victory so far as the Reconciliation Committee is concerned; but whether the action of the Committee will be approved by the caucus is another matter. It is not quite probable that such men as Mr. BECK, Mr. COKE and Mr. VOORHEES will submit without a struggle to this disposition of the Coke resolution. The silver men are very agressive and determined, and they says the time has come when their ideas must control the financial policy of the party.

Whatever may be the fate of the regular legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, it is generally understood that the supplemental bill will be returned by the President without approval, in which case the session will be prolonged until about July 1. Many Democrats favor fixing a day for final adjournment as soon as the appropriation bills are passed, without regard to what the action of the President may be, but the more conservative among them are opposed to action regarding the final adjournment until it is known what the President will do. This class dislike the idea of leaving the Federal Courts without the necessary means to conduct the public business, and they prefer, therefore, to wait until the bill is returned, so that, should it be disapproved, another effort may be made to overcome the objection of the Executive. From the existing conditions of affairs it will be seen that the prospect for Congress adjourning finally this week is not very encouraging.

The Elections Committee made their reports on the Iowa election cases on Monday. Eleven members hold that the October election was legal and the present incumbents entitled to their seats. Chairman Springer takes ground that neither the October nor November elections were legal, and Representative Colerick holds that the November election was the only legal one.

An interesting legal point having been raised as to whether (in the case of Secretary McCRARY) a nomination can be constitutionally confirmed when it is created to fill a vacancy not yet created, if at the same time it be stipulated that the person so nominated is to continue to occupy another office until the position to which he is prospectively appointed shall have actually become vacant by resignation or otherwise, a sub-Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee are of the opinion that serious legal objections exist to such confirmation. No objections, however, of a personal or political nature are raised, and the result will probably be that the nomination will merely lie over till next session.

Gen. EWING, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, has been to Washington, where he succeeded in getting himself interviewed by a *Tribune* reporter. In regard to the Ohio elections he adopted the Thompsonian plan of claiming everything confidently, and labored to show the way he ought to receive the support of the Nationals as well as the Democrats. Perhaps the only thing of importance advanced by the General was the declaration that the financial issue was to be a very important one in the coming Presidential campaign.

The Cincinnati Sængerfest closed on Sunday with an immense pic nic at Inwood Park, some 35,000 people participating. The fest was one of the most successful ever held in the city, and the attendance was marked by the most lively sympathy between the singers and the audience.

The bolting members of the National party in Ohio will hold a Convention in Toledo on the 24th inst. for the purpose of taking some action which will divorce them from alliance with their repudiating brethren who met lately at Columbus. It now seems probable that the Convention will end by endorsing Gen. EWING.

Important movements with relation to the silver question are being made by continental countries. It is stated that the demonetization of silver fractional currency in the Island of Reumon, France, is the first step in the demonetization of silver to be applied on a vast scale with the object of combating the tendency of foreign countries to send their surplus silver to France. On the other hand silver has risen in price under the announcement of the German government's determination not to sell any more silver at present. It is further stated that the German government has £10,000,000 in silver on hand which will increase during the suspension of sales, and it is added on the authority of Lord Odo Russell that it is generally believed by financial men in Germany that the Government is preparing to introduce and adopt the double standard, as in France.

## MR. HAMPTON'S VIEWS.

Mr. WADE HAMPTON, lately acting as a Lieutenant-General in the service of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and still serving the remains of that organization, in the capacity that he and his fellow States Rights advocates would speak of as "Embassador from the Sovereign State of South Carolina to the Senate of the United States," has had himself interviewed, and discoursed many wonderful things concerning the South and its feelings. In the first place we deny the right of Mr. HAMPTON to speak for the South, since he is not representative of that section, but of the violent, unscrupulous oligarchy which has seized control of the politics of that section. Mr. HAMPTON says with an air of reproach:

"If the Northern papers would try to get at the true disposition of the Southern people it would promote reconciliation. I know that they have sent able correspondents through the South, many of whom I have met, and whose correspondence I have read. But I do not think they have seen with impartial eyes. They have felt constrained to write to suit the politics of the papers they represented. I refer as much to the correspondents of the Democratic press as of the Republican."

Unfortunately for Mr. HAMPTON this attempt to shield himself behind the imperfections of the newspapers will not avail. There is no mistaking the "true disposition of the Southern people" by any one in the North. The great portion of them, like the majority of people everywhere, are well-disposed, well-meaning men and women. They want to do what is right, and would do so were it not for the malevolence of the political harpies, of which Mr. HAMPTON is a bright example. He and such as he plays upon the passion and prejudices of the lowest class of the whites; he and they manipulate with a skill gained by life long practice, the notes and keys of the fierce passions of the layer of ignorance upon which Southern society rests, and fan fires of hate and wrong that the better class cannot resist. He and such as he, by means of such diabolical machinations dragged reluctant States into rebellion, plunged shrinking people into the dreadful vortex of war. Then, when their section was prostrated by the natural consequences of that struggle, when every thinking man in the South despised and hated these authors of widespread misery, when everybody hoped that the riders who had ridden the South to ruin were at last hurled from the backs of the people, they lost no time in renewing their efforts to regain their old ascendancy, and to-day finds them as firmly seated, spurring their section as desperately, and as reckless of consequences, as when they leaped into the seething whirlpool in 1861. The newspapers in the North have no war with the South—it is only with the South's worst enemies—Mr. HAMPTON and his ilk.

Mr. HAMPTON says further:

The South ought to be credited with having prevented a war in 1876, when the whole country was at fever heat over the Presidential election. A gun fired in South Carolina then would have precipitated a general war.

There is not a particle of credit to be given Mr. HAMPTON and his colleagues for not bringing about a war in 1876. They simply did not do it because they had sufficient of the gambler's instinct to understand that their opponents held all the trumps. It was not the South that prevented a war; it was the fact that the Republican party had the President, the Senate, the control of the Army, Navy, and Treasury, and the Governors and Legislatures of two-thirds of the States of the Union. Nothing short of insanity would venture on a war against such discouraging odds.

## 1860–1880.

Can any one claim with a show of truth that the principles and measures advocated by the Democrats differ either in character or degree from those which precipitated the party into rebellion in 1861? Do the utterances of their orators and leaders show the least modification in extremeness of States Rightsism? Do the practices of Southern Courts and officials show as much respect for National authority as they did a score of years ago? Is there any evidence to show that results which cost this land a world of treasure and valuable lives, and four years of mortal agony to obtain, are generally accepted and acted upon?

If there be any Union man who contemplates voting the Decoy Duck ticket, these are the questions he should put to himself. If he can answer them affirmatively, then he is justified in voting for Messrs. EWING and RICE, if their fiatism is not obnoxious to him.

But he cannot answer these questions in the affirmative. He cannot say that the attitude of the Democracy is less alarming than it was at any time within five years of the firing upon Fort Sumter. He cannot blind himself to the fact that the party is being hurried along by the same men, steering by the same false lights, to the same precipice over which it plunged in 1861.

The Republican party had nothing to learn from the war. The struggle only taught and enforced lessons on principles which the party had held as cardinal. It was the sinners—not the righteous—whom it called to repentance. It was the Democratic party which was to be taught in the anguish of defeat, the error of its ways. The only value of the war was that it taught this malign genius of our politics that it would not be allowed to carry its baleful doctrines to their legitimate conclusions of National detriment—perhaps destruction. The only compensation we received for the expenditure of blood and treasure, the diminution of the means of every man in the land, the sacrifice of our first-born, and the tears which bedewed every hearthstone, was the lesson learned by the enemies of our National happiness and prosperity, as to the terrible consequences of their misdeeds.

But they refuse to be taught; they decline to construe the lesson as we who gave it do; they deny the meaning of the results; they will not accept the conclusion which the sword laid down. To-day they stand in an attitude of nullification of every result of the war. They would erase every chapter of its legislation and settlements, and put the hands of the clock back to 1861.

It does not matter that they are masking their movements with a few recreants from the Union lines. This is no new trick of theirs. In the field of battle they frequently employed our flags and our uniforms to gain access to positions they could not otherwise reach, and they are not likely to forget such useful tactic in the field of politics. The Union soldiers who have lent themselves to this wicked artifice are simply to be pitied. Their treason will not avail themselves or their employers anything, but will forfeit them the respect of all their old comrades, whose good opinion should be to them more than that of all the world besides.

## SEN. HILL ON SECTIONALISM.

Sen. HILL on the 11th made what the dispatches call "an eloquent appeal to the people of the country to abandon sectionalism." This matter is entirely in the hands of Mr. HILL and his colleagues. They can, if they wish to, within a fortnight, destroy sectionalism so utterly that it will never rear its head again. Let them call a caucus which will repudiate and denounce it, declare it opposed to Democracy, and that the man who indulges in it is a traitor to the party. Then let these enunciations of reform be put into active practice by disbanding the rifle clubs which, by making the South solid, have made sectionalism a dangerous reality; let it be understood everywhere that a man who puts a tissue ballot in the box to frustrate the will of his fellow-voter in another section, does so at the imminent risk of the Penitentiary; let it be no longer a crime punishable with death at any ruffian's hand for a Southerner to vote or think with the people of the North; let not service in arms for the Southern Confederacy be the highest recommendation an office seeker can have. If this were done to-morrow, and the people of the North could be convinced of the sincerity of Democratic professions, sectionalism would disappear as if by magic. There is no Republican but what deprecates sectional strife as strenuously as he can deprecate anything. Republicanism means pre-eminently Unionism,—entire equality and fraternity of all men and all sections. All prejudices and hatreds are hostile to its very nature. Its bitterest fights have been against these unworthy passions; its brightest victories those gained over the unreasoning malevolence of the adherents of Democracy. It now strives as it has ever striven to perfect the Union by making the same laws, the same feelings, the same political practices prevail wherever the flag floats. It has labored unwearyingly to cement all discordant factions into one great, free homogeneous people, whose relations to each other will be everywhere the same, whether they met under the balsam breathing pines of Maine, or the gaudy magnolias of Louisiana.

The Republican party, with all the provocations it has had, does not desire sectional controversy. With desperate politicians arraigning a third of the Union against it, by means that were always wrong and frequently diabolical, it has still maintained its attitude, invoking hostility against these bad men only, and appealing by reason and love of country to those supporting them to withdraw that support, and give it to men who are worthy of it. Though the shot-gun and the tissue ballot have virtually extinguished the Republican party in the South, it has always hoped for a return of the people to reason, and the growth the party, in some of the States at least, to the dimension, and importance that rightfully belong to it. If it were a sectional party it could not indulge in this hope. If it were arraigning the Nation against the South it could not expect to gain votes in the South. But it no more arrays the North against the South than it antagonizes any other sections. It simply calls upon good and patriotic men everywhere to unite in opposition to a small cabal of unscrupulous politicians, who have banded themselves together for the worst of purposes, and whose combination must be destroyed or the consequences to the country will be dreadful. It is just as much the duty of the patriotic men of the South as of those in the North to unite with the Republicans of the North in destroying this baleful organization. The consequences of its rule will be even worse in the South than in the North. These men have already brought untold evils upon their section by their misconduct, and they will bring still more if allowed to go on unchecked in their designs.

Sectionalism will cease when Mr. HILL and his friends cease encouraging its development, and not until then. Let them abolish sectional lines first, and meet the people and the representatives of the North on the ground of citizenship of one common country, and sectionalism will vanish like mists of morning before the rising sun.

## OUR NEW CATALOGUE.

The new BLADE book catalogue, just issued, is a handsome 32 page pamphlet, with the different titles classified by subjects which are alphabetically arranged. It contains titles of a great variety of books on all subjects with descriptions of each book very much fuller and more satisfactory than can be found in ordinary catalogues. In connection with each title we give the publisher's regular price, and our price for the book alone, and also the price at which we will send the book and the BLADE one year, both postpaid. In a great many cases during the last few weeks we have been obliged to send copies of our old catalogue, by no means so extensive as this, and we would now be glad to have all persons who received the old catalogue send us their names again for a copy of the new. Persons who have not received any catalogue are invited to send for a copy of the new one, which will give them a complete list of all the BLADE books. We shall also be glad to send, on request, copies of the catalogue to any friends of our subscribers who are likely to be interested in good reading.

## OUR CARELESS FRIENDS.

We are again obliged to call attention to the large number of letters which reach us from correspondents who fail to give either their name, State or postoffice address. Such persons complain loudly that their orders are unheeded, when they are alone to blame. We ask our subscribers to look over the list, and in case they see the names of any of their acquaintances, to notifiy us by card, giving their proper address:

L. Williams, May 20th, Beloit, no State, $1.25.
J. D. Conley, June 22d, Hamilton, no State, 30c.
J. A. Gardiner, Jan. 22, Linden no State, 50c.
D. R. Grady, March 4th, Westen, no State, $1.
B. B. Swafford, Feb. 24th, no P. O., no State, 30c.
L. S. Parker, May 15th, New Baltimore, no State, $1.
E. Richards, no date, Corning, no State, $1.25.
Mrs. L. Miller, no date, no P. O., no State, 60c.
W. A. Edwards, May 5th, no P. O., no State, 30c.
E. N. Tibbetts, Feb. 13th, Springfield, no State, $1.92.
No Name, March 9th, Coal River Marshes, W. Va., 30c.
D. S. Ogle, March 7th, no P. O., no State, 30c.
Wm. TenBrook, June 4th, Annapolis, no State, $1.
A. C. Mitchell, June 6th, Hamburgh, no State, 30c.
D. H. Jerard, June 7th, E. L., Mo., $2.35.
Jas. Howard, May 27th, no P. O., no State, 60c.
Obed Way, May 23d, Reed Bridge, no State, 25c.
No Name, June 12th, Antrim, O., 60c.

## SUNDAY LABOR.

An effort has been made by the pastors of the churches upon Sixth Avenue in New York to stop the running of Sunday trains upon the elevated railroads. A formal remonstrance was presented to the President, and a meeting held by the officers for its consideration, but the matter will not be voted upon until the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Among the reasons given for the taking of this step, a very strong one, which applies not only to this case but to every other where Sunday labor is concerned; and where the safety of the public is concerned, is the absolute necessity of rest for the employes. The men must be constantly upon the alert to prevent accidents. Every sense must be keenly sharpened to detect anything amiss, and this mental strain will produce a fatigue that without the relief of a day's rest and recreation, would blunt the senses and cause little things to be overlooked that lead to terrible results. "Innumerable instances," say they, "could be cited, affecting all branches of trade to such an extent that it has been found economical in some cases not only to enforce idleness on the part of the employes, but to prevent their working more than six, seven or eight hours a day."

This in itself, throwing out of consideration the injury to the employes themselves, is a sufficient argument against working without rest, and will, doubtless, have its due weight with the officers of the elevated railways, as it should everywhere else where continuous labor is demanded. It is something, however, which is often lost sight of, and rarely presented by Christian people in their arguments for the observance of the day.

Another reason given why trains should not be run upon Sunday is as follows:

"The metals of which the structure is composed become themselves fatigued by the incessant vibration. Recent elaborate experiments have proved that iron and steel, under these conditions, become weakened so as to become unsafe; but with the same amount of vibration with periods of rest intervening, may retain their strength. There is very little doubt that the continual use of your road without any period of rest will, in a time easily foreseen, more than swallow up any gain which might accrue to the company from the fares of Sunday trains. Examples that continual rest without rest means loss in the end, are without the experience of almost every engineer."

This argument is a weapon which might be used very effectively, for it is true,—unfortunate as it may be—that the majority are more moved by what affects their pockets than by any considerations of a religious character. The question of money gain or loss is a most important one in the eyes of a business corporation, and as the latter is popularly supposed to be without a soul, *that* cannot enter as a factor into the discussion of any business arrangement. If, then, Christian people would bring scientific facts to bear upon the necessity of the observance of the Sabbath, success would more often crown their efforts.

## NEW SCHOOL LAW IN ILLINOIS.

It does seem as if the members of the State Legislatures sometimes came together feeling as if they must make a show of doing a large amount of work in order to satisfy their constituents, that they are earning their *per diem*, and in the absence of anything needed, set about tinkering at the laws already in operation, often accomplishing far more harm than good in the operation. An instance of this is seen in a provision of the revised school law of Illinois, which the Legislature has allowed to be inserted, by which the existence of High Schools is to be dependent upon a popular vote, that may be called for by the discontented every year. It is strange that a law good in other respects should have been allowed to be shadowed by aught so manifestly absurd as this provision.

High Schools have now been the crowning of the public educational system long enough to show whether their existence is or is not beneficial. Although they may not be all that is desirable in the way of efficiency, it is yet the feeling of the majority of people that their abrogation would be an evil, and a great deal of satisfied pride is felt in their work. This being the case, all effort should be directed to their improvement in the future, and nothing done to inspire doubt and distrust in the minds of the people with regard to their future.

One of the most important requisites for the success of any institution is a confidence in its stability,—that it is a permanent thing, not to be rocked by every changing breeze of political opinions, or the malice or cupidity of the few. Genuine opposition based upon reasonable grounds, is all that ought to be regarded, and when this is strong enough to make it probable that it controls a minority, then it should be recognized and acted upon, but never before.

To leave this question of the permanency of the High Schools to the mercy each year of chronic grumblers would be to destroy all hope for their future, and so Illinois will find to its cost, if this bill, so provided, becomes a law. Uncertainty in educational matters is to be deprecated always, for its evil influence upon the student. They grow to be doubtful of the good of what is so liable to change, and their enthusiasm is diminished, and with it, their efforts to attain excellence. Some of the complaints in regard to these schools have their foundation in fact, but there is nothing which cannot be swept away in time under wise supervision and careful management. It should be the work of the State Government to amend the laws, so that the choosing of the officers in whose charge is not only the High School, but those of all grades, shall not depend on any political question, but simply upon wisdom and competency. Under such management the good or ill of any part of the system will be manifest, and then it will be ample time to act, without each year allowing ill-judging or sore-headed persons to stir up strife in the community by their endeavor to stop the breath of what has the popular good will and admiration. Illinois has some High Schools whose efficiency is not simply home noted, and it would be a pity to see them swept out of existence or their usefulness impaired.

MR. COURTNEY, M. P., recently stated at a large meeting in London, that the extension of political rights to women, would conduce to England's highest welfare, and since, by depriving women of their full political rights, a large proportion of the property, intelligence and industry was unrepresented, the State was a corresponding loser.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH has laid the foundation of a coffee palace at Sandgate, England, his birth-place.

## LOW INTEREST.

There has been astonishingly little said of one of the greatest achievements of the Republican party—an achievement of scarcely less importance than its two great benefactions to the human race: the preservation of the Union, and the enfranchisement of the negro. The third in its trinity of boons to humanity has been the settlement of our finances and the reduction of the rate of interest. The replacing upon the solid foundation of true economic laws of the disturbed, inflated, distorted commercial system of our country was an act of statesmanship of which the world has, unfortunately, seen few equals. Aside from the inconceivable benefits of this to the country, it was indirectly salutary in showing that democracies can display wisdom, self-control and comprehension of the abstruse problems of political economy. This had always been doubted of popular governments. That they would display patriotism, fight desperately, and do grand things on impulse had long ago been admitted, but that it was possible for them to outlive a policy of long-continued restraint and self-sacrifice, and carry it out to a salutary conclusion, despite the obstacles which pinching and privation and constant temptation to self indulgence threw in the way was not believed possible. It was never done before in this Country, as a definitely prevised National policy, and the Republican party is the only one which ever existed that could have done it. It did it because it is made up of thinking, reasoning people, who decide all questions by calm, dispassionate weighing of evidence. It is this which distinguishes Republicans from their opponents—who slaves of pasion and prejudice, are still greater slaves of the scheming demagogues who know how to make those emotional tempests fill their own sails. It would not have been possible for the Jeffersonian Republicans, nor the Democrats to bring about specie resumption. There was not enough self-control among the members, as is shown by the history of States and Cities governed by those parties. These having gone though all phases of debt-repudiation, and violation of faith, stand to-day as melancholy illustrations for those who would sneer at the honesty of democracies.

On the other hand no State or City governed by Republicans has ever dishonored its obligations in any way. The rule of the Republican party has always been synonomous with honesty and good faith, and consequently with unimpaired credit. We are now reaping most unexpected fruits of this honest and intelligent administration of our National finances. For the first time in our history the Government has been able to borrow money at less than 6 per cent. Never under Democratic administrations—in the times of profoundest peace and seasons of the greatest prosperity—was such a thing possible. The reckless dishonesty, and the passionate changefulness of that organization were too pronounced and conspicuous to allow the growth of confidence by capitalists, and the last National Democratic Administration had great difficulty in borrowing beggarly amounts at rates which approached 7 per cent.

Now, while an immense debt is still hanging over us, with the country just emerging from long years of business depression, we find people clamoring, struggling to lend the Government money at 4 per cent. We could place the whole National debt at even lower figures than these were it within our power to refund it all now.

This large reduction of interest means a far wider-reaching benefit to the people than the mere saving of the difference between 4 and 6 per cent. of outlay. Great as that is it is but a drop in the bucket to the flood of advantages which will flow from it to every person in the land. The rate of interest paid by the Government has had its influence in fixing that which obtained through the country. As the Government is the best security which can be offered, its rate of interest must be lower than any one else's, and so when it paid 6 per cent. no one could borrow anywhere else for less than 8 or 10, and every business in the land suffered in attempting to compete with dear capital against foreigners with cheap capital. In the West the average rate of interest has hardly ever been less than 9 or 10 per cent., and thousands of establishments struggled along trying to pay 12 and even 14, until the Sheriff kindly put them out of their misery. Now, with more money than it can possibly use offered to the Government at 4 per cent.; with capitalists and bankers hiring newsboys and washerwomen to stand in line and buy $10 bonds for them, it cannot be otherwise than that a marked reduction of interest will take place, that money will be much cheaper than ever before in the history of the country, that manufactures and commerce of all kinds will feel its benignant effects, and springing up with new life and energy, bring about a period of greater real prosperity than we have ever known. That this view is obtaining abroad, to the great disturbance of British capitalists and manufacturers, is shown by the following well considered article from *Herapath's London Journal:*

We think we are justified in asserting that the refunding of the National debt of the United States at a lower rate of interest marks a new epoch in the industrial history of that Republic. It is true that in times past the Americans have enjoyed very great advantages in an immunity from the severe taxation and the heavy local burdens which Europeans have to sustain. But, on the other hand, they have had to contend against one very great drawback in the very high rate of interest commonly attached to bonds and loans in the great centers of American life and commerce, and from which even the United States Government has had to suffer. Although called upon to administer the affairs of an enormous continent possessing practically illimitable resources and inhabited by an energetic population of 40,000,000, the American Government was paying 10 years since an interest of 6 per cent. per annum upon nearly all its public debt. Now, after a decade of persevering effort, the 6 per cent. debt of the United States has been nearly all paid off and a great mass of the United States 4 per cent. bonds has been brought into circulation. The effect must be very great upon the various American monetary centers, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago; the rate of interest must generally fall, and capital being obtainable upon cheaper terms, a stimulant must be given to American commerce and industry.

We find this apparent in many ways already. The 8 per cent. preferred stock, for instance, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was obtainable four years since at 15 or 16 per cent. of its nominal value, has now attained a quotation of close upon 35 per cent. This is due to the fact that the American public has come to the conclusion that cheaper capital will enable the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to complete—or at any rate to extend—its line much more rapidly than it otherwise would have completed or extended it, while renewed vigor will be imparted to the colonization or settlement of the Great West. Not merely have the securities of struggling companies like the Northern Pacific advanced in price, but there has been a rapid upward movement in the bonds of all the more prosperous railroads of the American Union. Eight years since the 7 per cent land grant bonds of the Union Pacific Company were obtainable at £125 per bond. Now the same bonds could not be procured at less than £228 per bond. In many other American Railroad securities an almost eqnally rapid rise had been noted, and it is not too much to say that the refunding of the public debt of the United States at four per cent per annum has imparted new life and vigor to the Railroad interest of the Republic.

In another respect the change which has just taken place in the American money markets will probably be regarded with less favor on this side of the Atlantic. It is, no doubt, very nice to hold a well secured six per cent. American railroad bond (purchased at 90 per cent. or even less, of its nomiual value) growing in price from day to day. But it is much less pleasant to feel the increasing pressure of American industrial competition. An English manufacturer who has to struggle against American low-priced goods in all directions would probably have much preferred that the Americans should have gone on paying six per cent. per annum upon a large mass of 5-20 bonds, since the conversion of American 6 per cents into American 4 per cents has been attended with the indirect effect of supplying American manufacturers with cheaper working capital. But we must take things as we find them, whether they tell for us or whether they tell against us. At present the broad, tangible fact which stands out prominently in connection with the United States is that capital has largely accumulated in the Republic, and that it is, by consequence, obtainable upon relatively cheap terms and conditions.

## A STOREHOUSE OF INFORMATION.

We have just added to our stock of books a very interesting and instructive volume entitled "The World's Great and Eccentric Characters, their Lives and their Deeds." The book is a comprehensive biography, representing all ages and all countries, and comprises sketches of the heros, conquerors, statesmen, authors, artists, humorists, misers, and other strange and eccentric characters of all countries. The book is a large octavo in size and handsomely illustrated with nearly 300 engravings. It may be said in a word to be a library of biography in a single volume, and contains more valuable information touching the peculiarities of the human family than a score of ordinary books. The regular price is $3.50; our price for the book alone is $2.00, or it will be sent with the BLADE one year, both post-paid, for $3.25.

### Sayings of "Truth."

London Truth, May 29.

I had occasion once to call in a professional accountant to inspect the books of a concern in which I was interested. He looked a very benign individual, and on my explaining to him that I wanted a balance-sheet, he said, in a suave voice: "Quite so; and do you wish me to take a sanguine view or the reverse?" I said: "I don't quite understand. I want to know exactly how I stand." "Oh," he replied. "I didn't know if you wished me to show a profit or loss; I can, of course, do either. I thought you might want it for publication." He evidently fancied I was going to dispose of the concern to the public. The Cyprus balance-sheet is for the public.

The Nihilists would appear to be full of grim humor. An address couched in terms of abject obsequiousness was recently dispatched to Livada to congratulate the Czar on his escape, but when it reached its destination there appeared the astounding declaration: "We are intensely grieved that the assassination of your Majesty has not taken place." The unlucky authorities of the towns in question were at once placed under close arrest, and copious explanations and (probably a liberal dispensing of rubles) were necessary to save them from instant transportation to Siberia.

I heard the following amusing story of Mr. J. E. Millais the other day. He was introduced to a lady whom he was to take down to dinner, but neither he nor his partner caught the other's name. So soon as they were seated at the table the lady opened fire with the usual stock questions: "Have you been to the Academy?" "I have," said Mr. Millais. "And did you notice that odious old Millais's pictures?" "Well, yes; I saw them, too." Presently the campagne came round. Said Mr. Millais, with his best smile: "I am going to ask you to take wine with me, and not a mere sip, but to drain your glass to me, to strengthen your nerves." The lady pledged him accordingly. Then said the artist, quietly: "Now that you are fortified, I may venture to tell you that I am the odious old Millais." The lady put up her hands in horror. "Good gracious!" was all that she could find to express herself.

Well do I remember the sisters Hacker, years ago, when they lived at Canterbury, and were known as the Dame John Puppets, or Winship Dolls. They always set the fashions in dress at Canterbury. In their ideas of social life their notions were, to say the least of them, peculiar. One of the amusements of an evening was to walk round by their house in Winship street, when the Puppets were to be seen sitting in their dining room, with the blinds up, and their feet raised gracefully up against the mantelpiece. After the death of their father, many years ago, they had a photograph taken of him in his coffin, each of them standing on either side, with large handkerchiefs up to their eyes. Regardless, however, of all their eccentricities, they were perfectly harmless. The worst that I remember against them was a certain kleptomaniac failing for penny tarts.

An amusing instance of the way in which Sir Garnet Wolsely throws himself into his work was given to me by a commissariat officer, who was invited to breakfast during the African campaign, and requested to bring a skeleton map with him to note down the places and roads, for the General's information. "He kept me at work until 2:30, but I never heard a word about the breakfast."

I hear of a sensational elopement from one of the Channel Islands. The hero deserts a wife and three children, while the heroine leaves six children and a husband. The fugitives are understood to have started for America, and as their pecuniary resources are limited, the misery and repentance inevitable to such "rash acts" will doubtless set in before they reach New York.

### Anti-Moth Paper.

Potter's American Monthly.

A recent invention, for which patent rights have been secured, has for its object to provide an inexpensive means for protecting carpets, cloths, furs, etc., from mildew, moths and other insects. The paper used for this purpose is charged with disinfectant and antiseptic materials. The paper, which is made from wool and cotton rags and manilla rope, is saturated with a mixture of 70 parts, by measure, of the oil remaining from the distillation of coal tar naptha by live steam, with five parts crude carbolic acid, containg at least 50 per cent. of phenols, 20 parts of thin coal tar heated to about 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and five parts of refined petroleum. After saturating the paper, it is passed through squeezers and over hot rollers for the purpose of drying. When cool, it is cut into sheets as desired, and the drying process then completed in the open atmosphere. The paper thus treated is used for packing woollen clothing, cloths, furs, carpets, and all materials likely to be injured by moths, mice or vermin, against which it is alleged to be a preventive. It will also to a great extent preserve cotton material from mildew. It is a powerful disinfectant and antiseptic, and clothing or any textile material packed in it is prevented from decay or infection, and material packed in it will, it is alleged, retain its freshness, color and strength longer than it would were the paper not used. The formula given is considered the best that can be used; but in the absence of refined petroleum five per cent. more of coal tar may be used in its place. It is also obvious that other kinds of paper may be treated in the same manner, but the kind described is deemed best.

## ASSININE ACKLEN.

### Something of the Whiffet Sent to Represent Louisiana—A Game of "Follow My Leader."

Miss Grundy in Philadelphia Times.

There is a certain case of mysterious disappearance now agitating the Sergeant-at-Arms' office of the House, which, it appears, cannot put its finger literally or telegraphically on little Acklen if his vote should be needed. Whether it is to increase his own importance—a desire which it would seem is never absent from the little man's heart—or to remove the field of his courtship from the prying eyes of the public, is not known, but "Ike" Hill, the ferret of the Sergeant-at-Arms' office, told my informant this week that he had telegraphed in all directions and could not find Acklen. It is suspected that he has gone Florida to resume his courtship of Mrs. Godfrey.

ACKLEN AND HIS VOTE.

Whenever he marries, if he is still in Congress, the House ought to request him to take the lady's name, for there is great dissatisfaction expressed by some Democrats that Acklen is first on the roll. Now, it seems to one as ignorant of the intricacies of governing and making laws for a big country as myself, that a man old enough to be elected to Congress ought to know enough to be able to cast his vote when he gets there without prompting, but it seems not to be so. Those wiser than I in such matters tell me that a great deal depends on the man who leads the roll, who by many is expected to strike the keynote for his party. A great many members make a practice of doing everything possible while in the House, except listening. They smoke, chew, read or write, or talk while a vote is being taken, only giving attention enough to know how men of their party are voting and then following the lead blindly. Of little Acklen it is said by men of his own party that he don't know how to vote, wherefore it is unfortunate that, being first on the roll, he not only makes mistakes in voting sometimes, but may put others wrong in this little boys' game of "follow my leader," known to the public by the awe-inspiring name of legislation. If Acklen's name could only be applied with a G the chances are that he would vote as those of hit party whose names would then come before his vote.

All this sounds very childish, but my informant is a Southern Democrat, who has seen many Congresses, so it is true, all the same.

Judge Kelley told me that the man who gave him the one vote he received for Speaker did so by mistake, because "he didn't know how he was pledged to vote." "What!" I exclaimed in my ignorance of political wire-pulling, "a man pledged to vote and not know it?" "I mean," explained Judge Kelley, "that he didn't know how our Greenbackers' caucus had decided we should all vote. Somehow he was not at the caucus, and was not told whom we would nominate for Speaker, so he voted for me." I wish to call special attention to the admirable party organization of the Greenbackers, as above instanced, as well as the absurdity of full-grown men needing leading-strings to keep them from blundering out of party lines.

I alluded above to "Ike" Hill as the ferret of the Sergeant-at-Arms' office. It is said he can find a Congressman, dead or alive, if above ground, his knowledge of their haunts and habits being so unlimited. I wonder if—like Mr. Wegg, after reading stories of misers to Mr. Boffin—he includes in his items of expenses damages for the extent to which his tone of mind may have been lowered by the necessity for such knowledge.

THE YOUNGEST MAN.

There is quite a rivalry for the honor of being "the youngest man in the House." Taylor, of Tennessee, Frost, of St. Louis, and Acklen, are those between whom the question must be decided. I was told last year by a St. Louis man, who lives here, that Frost is really younger than Acklen. The important question cannot be decided until the *Congressional Directory* is out for the present session. It is said that members who could by altering the date of their birth a few months be set down as the youngest in the House sometimes will not hesitate to do so.

The wives of members are beginning to complain about some of the private galleries being filled up by those of their sex with whom they are unwilling to be seen, who are admitted on passes from members whose wives are not here or who are unmarried. There have been some lively verbal fencing matches between the lawful wives and the "friends" of certain other members. One wife, making a remark in the gallery which was overheard, containing the phrase, "She can't be a lady, or else—" received the retort from the person indicated, "No, I'm not a lady. I don't pretend to be a lady; it's only members' wives that get up to be ladies!"

## AIRING HIS FRENCH.

### The Request the Old Farmer Makes in His Prayer.

Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine.

While a French ship was detained at a Southern port on the coast of Georgia, the officers amused themselves by fishing and hunting, making their rendezvous at the house of an old farmer, where they cooked their game and slept. The old man watched their foreign ways with intense curiosity, and listened eagerly to the bewildering tongue they so fluently discoursed in, and after some days had passed he picked up some of the phrases most agreeable to his ear, although he could not catch the imitation, or may have scorned to imitate it. He had been fond of holding forth in prayer, night and morning, for many years, with no audience but his wife, and now that Providence had provided a congregation who were necessarily compelled to sit around his fire for rest after the day's hard work, his outpourings began to stretch far beyond the patience of his guests, and soon they showed no hesitation in dropping off in the midst of his exhortation. Noticing and resenting this, he commenced the usual nightly exercises earlier one evening before any of the party had left, and after enumerating every sin of commission and omission they had been guilty of while under his roof, besought for pardon for them. "But if," he prayed, with fervor, "their godlessness and sinfulness are past forgiveness, then, O Lord, I beseech you to look with a *sang froid* on their daily life."

It is hardly necessary to say that the French words were pronounced with all the hardness his voice was capable of enunciating, and each letter dwelt upon with fervid distinctness.

### An Orthodox Chinaman.

Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine.

Concerning future rewards and punishments Colorado furnishes the following illustration, which occurred recently in a Court in La Veta, where the testimony of a Chinese was objected to on the ground that he did not understand or regard the obligation of an oath. To test him he was interrogated thus:

"John, do you know anything about God?"

"No; me no belly well acquaint with Him."

"Have you no Joss in China?"

"Oh, yes, gottee heapee Joss."

"Where do you go when you die?"

"Me go to San Flancisco."

"No, you don't understand me. When Chinaman quit washee all time and no live any more, where does he go?"

"Oh, yes, me sabe now. If he belly goodee man, he go upee sky. If he belly badee man, he go lupee down hellee, *allee samee Melican man!*"

The Court was satisfied with this orthodox statement, and admitted his testimony.

MRS. A.—"Somebody's in the next room. I wonder what they're doing." (Looking wistfully at the keyhole.) "I'm a good mind to peek." MRS. B.—"Oh, I wouldn't; 't isn't right." MRS. A.—"I don't care; I'm just dying to know." (Puts eye to keyhole, but immediately takes it away, disconcerted.) "Hm! the key is in." MRS. B.—"Yes, so I found before you came in."—*Boston Transcript.*

# Correspondence.

## LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

### The Doings of Congress—Passage of all the Appropriation Bills Through the House—Signs of a Coming Veto—The Case of Mr. Ingalls—Mr. Ewing Serenaded—The Spofford Controversy.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1879.

Since the Confederate Generals have come to understand that they cannot bull dose the President or force their revolutionary measures on the country the interest in Congress has greatly diminished, and that body has come to the sensible resolution to adjourn and go home. The Legislative Appropriation bill, reported according to the latest caucus program, and embodying the Democratic back-down, was put through the House under the spur of the previous question, and passed with the help of the Republican vote. A few of the extreme Bourbons (21 in all, Mr. Hurd being among them), voted against it on the ground that it was a surrender, but the Republican vote carried it through.

The side show organized by the caucus, containing the most offensive political measures, was put through the House on Tuesday. It is, as I stated, taken out of the Legislative bill, and embodies all that pertains to the United States Courts. By cutting these items out of the Legislative bill the members were able to make a stand for their pet measures without endangering their own salaries. The debate allowed was very brief and the most telling speech on the Republican side was made by Mr. Garfield, who showed very clearly why the bill should not pass. He referred to the fact that a law was now in force which prohibited the Government from making contracts beyond the appropriations except in the War and Navy departments for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, water or transportation. This exception, he said, was annulled in the present bill which distinctly forbade the making of any contract or *the incurring of any liability*. It therefore put an end to the exception. As the law now stands the Army and Navy may be fed and clothed and transported under any unexpected emergency, but if this bill passes no *liability* can be incurred even in the case of an invasion. The President cannot appoint a Minister Extraordinary to a foreign court or a Judge to a new Judicial District, although authorized to do so by the Constitution. It is, said he, an attempt to nullify the power of the United States; and as we have resisted the repeal of laws under coercion, so we will resist their nullification. The chapter of forcing their *repeal* seems to be closed, but in its place is opened an attempt to *nullify laws* which cannot be constitutionally repealed. But the bill went through the House under the party lash and in the same way will go through the Senate. As to the President it is not known what course he will take in regard to it, but the Republicans do not see how he can sign it if he stands by the principles of his former vetos; and the general expectation is that it will not meet with his approval.

The army bill was passed yesterday with only a small vote in the negative, which was composed of both Republicans and Democrats. All the appropriation bills are therefore through the House, and it is not expected that they will be long delayed in the Senate. But the impression gains ground that Congress will not get away next week as provided for in House resolution. Members are very anxious to go, and the public is very anxious to have them, but a veto is pretty likely to detain them, and if they take the caucus plan and adjourn without waiting for the veto, they will be immediately called back again.

The silver men in the Senate have been defeated, and the silver bill will not be passed at this session. The plan was to take the bill out of Committee and vote it through without having a report on it, but the anxiety to adjourn and avoid a long debate proved too strong, and the vote was cut short. It is probable, however, that the matter will come up again; but there is no expectation that the bill will be passed at this session.

The case of Mr. Ingalls, one of the Kansas Senators, who is accused of obtaining his late election to the Senate by corrupt means, has not as yet developed anything which the Committee regard as sufficient to warrant an investigation. The case was examined by the Kansas Legislature, which exonerated the Senator.

Mr. Ewing had a serenade a few evenings ago, and a good deal of Democratic oratory was expended on the occasion, Mr. Thurman being among the speakers. The Democrats show their usual skill in giving the Ohio nominations a good send-off, but it is easy to see that they are very uneasy in regard to any adverse reports, and that the indications are not quite satisfactory. Politicians who have been most careful in looking over the ground think they see that the nominations, with all their apparent strength, have elements of weakness which already begin to appear, and that the ticket will be overwhelmingly beaten. They point to the quarrel with John G. Thompson and to the attitude of the German papers, as evidences that Mr. Ewing cannot hold even his own party.

The conspiracy to oust Sen. Kellogg is one of the most disgraceful exhibitions of party despotism that this country has ever seen; but it does not pan out to the satisfaction of the conspirators, while the exhibitions before the Potter Committee are made dignified and respectable by the nimble liars which Mr. Spofford has brought to Washington to swear him into the United States Senate. I think five or six witnesses have been examined, and the result is to utterly astonish the friends of Mr. Spofford. In fact his own counsel refused for a time to go on with the case, because every witness that he examined only made it look worse; and, on being asked when his other witnesses would reach here from New Orleans, he refused to tell, on the ground that he feared they might be tampered with by the other side and he should have another surprise. One witness out of the five made some statements which, if believed, would be very damaging to Mr. Kellogg's case, but he only retailed the gossip of others and knew nothing himself. His testimony ought not to have been admitted, and would not have been, but for the great necessity of making some show of a case. As to the others, they all denied point blank the truth of certain affidavits which they had made for Mr. Spofford in New Orleans, and which, they say, were got up with a full knowledge that they were false for the sole purpose of turning out Kellogg and putting in Spofford. Besides, they say that the bribery was on the other side, and that they were paid as members of the Legislature to vote for Mr. Spofford. When asked if they called that honest, one of them replied: "That was politics. I always said he worked for my money and made it honestly." Of course the investigation is the standing joke of the City. Money seems to have been paid out to these ignorant men on both sides. As one of them said, they got money to go over to the Nichols Legislature and then got money to go back to Packard. They got money, as they confess, to vote for Spofford, and Mr. Spofford expected to prove by them that they got money to vote for Kellogg; and, because this proof cannot be had the Spofford men have arrested their own witnesses and are trying to punish them for forgery. Thus far the red-headed liars of the Potter Committee are nowhere. Anderson and Jenks must stand aside for their betters.

After a man by the name of De Lacy (one of Spofford's witnesses) had sworn that he got $500 to vote for Spofford, another witness (Murray) was called to contradict him. His testimony ran in this way:

De Lacy told me at his house that he had made the affidavit—took a book out of his pocket and read what he had put in it. He asked me how much money there was in it. I told him I would make $2,500 out of it. De Lacy told the truth when he told you I said *that*, and stick to it. De Lacy said he guessed he would take a place in the Custom House (for his pay.) I said if I took a place in the Custom House I would make Spofford give me back my statement. Swazy came to me and asked me what I wanted. I told him $2,500. When De Lacy told me what he had put in the affidavit I said: "That's pretty strong. If you put that in, you had better swear it through. I thought he would stick by it. You see I didn't know that nigger yet."

It is on such testimony as this that our grave Senators have organized a committee, appropriated some thousands of dollars, and have opened this case against Mr. Kellogg, when it had been settled after a controversy of several years. The intention evidently was to push it through under the whip and spur of the caucus; but in the face of such a farce it is doubtful whether they will dare to do it.

A few days ago Mr. Ryan, a Republican member of Congress from Kansas, got the floor of the House and sent to the desk a copy of the army bill, as it came from the caucus, and moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of passing it. The Democratic leaders were taken by surprise, and Mr. Randall inquired anxiously if it was in fact the caucus bill with the sixth section in it, and showed distrust when answered in the affirmative. An attempt was made to choke off the Kansas member by moving an adjournment. But the adjournment was voted down and his motion was [illegible] by a majority vote but not by the necessary two-thirds. Still many Republicans voted for a suspension of the rules, and [illegible] Bourbon paper has been very loud in proclaiming the back down of the Republicans.

On that point there are some things of interest which will bear calling up. When the legislative bill was on its passage, Mr. Frost of Missouri, (Bourbon) arose and moved an amendment. What it was did not at first appear, but it was soon discovered that something was loose, by an unwonted excitement on the Democratic side of the House. Then the amendment was read, and it turned out to be the old rider that had caused the veto. The Democrats were in a fever of consternation but on a division the amendment received only a few votes—perhaps 25—but curiously enough, Mr. Conger, of Michigan, was one of them. The vote being a division was not recorded, and when another vote was called for the Democrats gathered around Mr. Frost and urged him to withdraw his amendment, which he undertook to do; but Mr. Conger who had voted for it was prompt with an objection and the vote proceeded by tellers showing exactly who the "Bastards" were that failed to stick. It finally appeared that out of all the men who followed Blackburn and Beck in the oft repeated proclamation never to surrender—never—never—all but about 40 meant *hardly ever*, at least only that number voted for the resolution; and one of them was your own representative, Mr. Hurd, who may therefore be regarded as a last ditch man.

BUCKEYE.

P. S. Mr. Locke was in Washington last week looking after the introduction of his play which was brought out here under not very favorable circumstances, the season being over and the weather warm. Still it commanded large attention and was noticed in a complimentary manner by our papers, which spoke of it as overflowing with wit and humor and keeping the house lively.

B.

### A Remarkable Testimonial.

In these modern days the railroad and telegraph make it possible to do business across the continent about as readily as with one's next door neighbor. And while this arrangement stimulates business it tends to destroy that personal intercourse and acquaintance which were the foundation of business in the olden time. It is for this reason easier now than it once was for a firm to prepare handsome letter-heads adorned with beautiful pictures of imaginary buildings, and to send out equally imaginary accounts of the character and extent of their business to far off customers who can have no opportunity of verifying them. We are pleased to be able to note in this connection as a prominent example of the very opposite method of doing business the course pursued by the AULTMAN & TAYLOR Company, of Mansfield, Ohio, the well known manufacturers of the celebrated threshing machines which bear their name. Of course, there are very few of their customers who have the opportunity of visiting their works, but those who do, invariably find everything exactly as represented, and give such testimony as is found in the appended letter from the President and Secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture:

OFFICE OF THE NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEB., March 28, 1879.

To the Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN—In connection with the Agricultural interests of our State, we have often seen threshing machines branded with the trade mark of a starved and dilapidated looking rooster. Yesterday, on coming into your City, we saw the picture on the end of a four-story warehouse of what we thought must be the original progenitor of the starved "Rooster family." Having a little leisure, we concluded to stop and examine the animal on his own "dunghill," and see the process of incubation and the growth of the fowl until he was ready for the market. Alighting from the train, we sent our baggage to the Wiler House, and proceeded at once to seek admission to your extensive grounds and manufactories. We obtained an introduction to some of your officers and employes, and found them very courteous and gentlemanly, and ready to show us around, as well as to answer the numerous questions we asked them. We first visited your foundries and examined the pig iron, some five different kinds. The Lake Superior, Alabama, Southern Ohio, Eastern Ohio and Northwestern Pennsylvania were tested to our entire satisfaction. These tests, while severe, were very gratifying to us. We looked around for the scrap iron pile, which usually is large about foundries, as scrap iron can be purchased cheaper than pig, but saw none, and concluded your experience had satisfied you that the superior standard of castings used by you could not be made from scrap iron. We then visited the smith shops, examining the machinery, and observed that none but the very best brands of iron and steel were used. We observed that you manufacture all the bolts used about your machines. We remarked that we thought bolts could be purchased at less cost than they could be made by you, but your superintendent replied that while costing a little more the quality was better.

We then visited the lumber yards. We supposed, from their extent, that you must purchase and keep on hand for sale as well as for your own use, but found upon inquiry that it was all for your own use. The ash, pine, poplar and hickory lumber was better than we ever supposed was used in the manufacture of farm machinery. Why, it is all good enough to be used in the best quality of cabinet work; very much better than nine-tenths that is used. The immense stock and the very superior quality must be a very expensive item, but we consider it is one of the reasons that makes your threshing machines so very durable.

We then visited the woodwork shops, and were astonished at their extent, and the variety and ingenuity of the machinery used in preparing the woodwork of the machines. We here had an opportunity to examine thoroughly the quality of the lumber after being dressed, and it showed the more clearly the superior quality used. We then visited the establishment where were being manufactured the "Farm and Traction Engine." Believing that steam power is more economical than horse power, and must soon take the place of the old horse power for threshing purposes, we desired to critically examine this new and much-talked-of machine. Its simplicity in construction, superior workmanship, the excellent quality of materials used in its manufacture, and durability commended it to our favor at once. We were like "her" of olden times, "we came, we saw," and could but exclaim that the half had not been told of the excellence of this very valuable and necessary farm appliance. Its perfect adaptability to the uses for which it is intended will certainly commend it to every one. It has never been our pleasure to visit a manufactory where the material used in and the workmanship upon the goods was so perfect in every particular, and where so few boys or apprentices were employed.

The superior excellence of your work is, we think, in a great measure due to the variety and ingenuity of the machinery used, and the superior labor employed, and each machine manufactured can be but a counterpart of the other, so that in case of an accident to a machine the owner can send for the part needed and know to a positive certainty that it will fit. The superior quality of the steel, iron and various kinds of lumber used guarantees durability in the machine, which is the great desideratum with those who purchase and live at long distances from the manufactory; and then, too, every year of "extra life" in a threshing machine is worth at least ten per cent. of the original cost to the owner, and from the perfect manner in which the Aultman & Taylor Company Machines are manufactured, we think they average five years longer than the ordinary machines. After examining your manufactories, your supplies of material, and the manner in which each machine is manufactured, we are not surprised at the enviable and wide-spread reputation of your goods. Where one machine goes others are bound to follow.

We congratulate you upon your manufactories as a whole and in detail, and upon the assurance with which you can press your claims upon all farmers, and upon the certainty of retaining all customers who shall once try your goods.

We can cheerfully say of the "Starved Rooster Machines" that the "breed" is good, and the quality [illegible] excellent.

Yours, very truly,
MARTIN DUNHAM, Pres't.
DANIEL H. WHEELER, Sec'y.
Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

### A Time-honored Custom.

For the one hundred and tenth time the announcement is made that, in accordance with its vested rights secured by an inviolable charter, the Louisiana State Lottery Company will, as is its regular custom, proceed on the second Tuesday of next and every month to have, in the City of New Orleans, its regular monthly distribution, when $110,400 will be divided fairly among the purchasers of the tickets. The price, $2; halves, $1 each. For further information, address at once, M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.

### Malarial Fever.

Malarial fever, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in other column.

—THE illustrated advertisement of the Aultman & Taylor Company, which has attracted so much attention in this country and Europe will appear in the BLADE April 10th and 24th, May 8th and 22d, June 5th and 19th, July 3d and 10th. We ask our farmer and thresherman friends to examine it.

HEARING RESTORED.—Particulars free. VERRY & HARPER, Madison, Ind.

## ANDERSONVILLE.

Continued from First Page.

The official report says 326, but I imagine this is under the true number, since quite a number were turned back in after their utter uselessness had been demonstrated. I suppose that 500 "galvanized," as we termed them, but this was very few when the hopelessness of exchange, the despair of life, and the wretchedness of the condition of the 11,000 or 12,000 inside the stockade is remembered.

The motives actuating men to desert were not closely analyzed by us, but we held all who did so as despicable scoundrels, too vile to be adequately described in words. It was not safe for a man to announce his intention of "galvanizing," for he incurred much danger of being beaten until he was physically unable to reach the gate. Those who went over to the enemy had to use great discretion in letting the Rebel officers know so much of their wishes as would secure their being taken outside. Men were frequently knocked down while telling the officers they wanted to go out.

On one occasion 100 or more of the Raider crowd, who had galvanized, were stopped for a few hours in some little Town, on their way to the front. They lost no time in stealing everything they could lay their hands upon, and the disgusted Rebel commander ordered them to be returned to the stockade. They came in in the evening, all well rigged out in Rebel uniforms, and carrying blankets. We chose to consider their good clothes and equipments an aggravation of their offense, and an insult to us. We had at that time quite a squad of negro soldiers inside with us. Among them was a gigantic fellow with a fist like a maul. Some of the white boys resolved to use these to wreak the camp's displeasure on the Galvanized. The plan was carried out capitally. The big darkey, followed by a crowd of smaller and nimbler "shades," would approach one of the leaders among the Galvanized with

"Is you a Galvanized?"

The surly reply would be,

"Yes, you —— black ——. What the —— business is that of yours?"

At that instant the bony fist of the darky, descending like a pile-driver, would catch the recreant under the ear, and lift him about a rod. As he fell, the smaller darkies would pounce upon him, and in an instant despoil him of his blanket and perhaps the larger portion of his warm clothing. The operation was repeated with a dozen or more. The whole camp enjoyed it as rare fun, and it was the only time that I saw nearly every body at Florence laugh.

A few prisoners were brought in in December, who had been taken in Foster's attempt to cut the Charleston & Savannah Railroad at Pocataligo. Among them we were astonished to find Charley Hirsch, a member of Co. K of our battalion. He had had a strange experience. He was originally a member of a Texas regiment and was captured at Arkansas Post. He then took the oath of allegiance and enlisted with us. While we were at Savannah he approached a guard one day to trade for tobacco. The moment he spoke to the man he recognized him as a former comrade in the Texas regiment. The latter knew him also, and sang out,

"I know you; you're Charley Hirsch, that used to be in my company."

Charley backed into crowd as quickly as possible, to elude the fellow's eyes, but the latter called for the Corporal of the Guard, had himself relieved, and in a few minutes came in with an officer in search of the deserter. He found him with little difficulty, and took him out. The luckless Charley was tried by court martial, found guilty, sentenced to be shot, and while waiting execution was confined in the jail. Before the sentence could be carried into effect, Sherman came so close to the City that it was thought best to remove the prisoners. In the confusion Charley managed to make his escape, and at the moment the battle of Pocataligo opened, was lying concealed between the two lines-of-battle, without knowing, of course, that he was in such a dangerous locality. After the firing opened, he thought it better to lie still than run the risk from the fire of both sides, especially as he momentarily expected our folks to advance and drive the Rebels away. But the reverse happened; the Johnnies drove our fellows, and, finding Charley in his place of concealment, took him for one of Foster's men, and sent him to Florence, where he staid until we went through to our lines.

Our days went by as stupidly and eventless as can be conceived. We had grown too spiritless and lethargic to dig tunnels or plan escapes. We had nothing to read, nothing to make or destroy, nothing to work with, nothing to play with, and even no desire to contrive anything for amusement. All the cards in the prison were worn out long ago. Some of the boys had made dominos from bones, and Andrews and I still had our chessmen, but we were too listless to play. The mind, enfeebled by the long disuse of it, except in a few limited channels, was unfitted for even so much effort as was involved in a game for pastime.

Nor were there any physical exercises, such as that crowd of young men would have delighted in under other circumstances. There was no running, boxing, jumping, wrestling, leaping, etc. Everybody was too weak and hungry to indulge in any exercise beyond that absolutely necessary. On cold days everybody seemed totally benumbed. The camp would be silent and still. Little groups everywhere would hover for hours moody and sullen over diminutive, flickering fires, made with one poor handful of splinters. When the sun shone more activity was visible. Boys wandered around, hunted up their friends, and saw what gaps death—always busiest during the cold spells—had made in the ranks of their acquaintances. During the warmest part of the day everbody disrobed, and spent an hour or more killing the lice that had waxed and multiplied to grievous proportions during the few days of comparative immunity.

Besides the whipping of the Galvanized by the darkies, I remember but two other bits of amusement we had while at Florence. One of these was in hearing the colored soldiers sing patriotic songs, which they did with great gusto when the weather became mild. The other was the antics of a circus clown—a member, I believe, of a Connecticut or a New York regiment, who, on the rare occasions when we were feeling not exactly well so much as simply better than we had been, would give us an hour or two of recitations of the drolleries with which he was wont to set the crowded canvass in a roar. One of his happiest efforts, I remember, was a stilted paraphrase of "Old Uncle Ned," a song very popular a quarter of a century ago, and which ran something like this:

There was an old darkey, an' his name was Uncle Ned,
But he died long ago, long ago;
He had no wool on de top of his head,
De place whar de wool ought to grow.

CHORUS:

Den lay down de shubbel and de hoe,
Den hang up de fiddle and de bow;
For dere's no more hard work for poor Uncle Ned;
He's gone whar de good niggahs go.

His fingers war long, like de cane in de brake,
And his eyes war too dim for to see;
He had no teeth to eat de corn cake,
So he had to let de corn cake be.

CHORUS.

His legs were so bowed dat he couldn't lie still,
An' he had no nails on his toes;
His neck was so crooked dat he couldn't take a pill,
So he had to take a pill through his nose.

CHORUS.

One cold frosty morning old Uncle Ned died,
An' de tears ran down massa's cheek like rain,
For he knew when Uncle Ned was laid in de ground,
He would never see poor Uncle Ned again.

CHORUS.

In the hands of this artist the song became—

There was an aged and indigent African whose cognomen was Uncle Edward,
But he is deceased since a remote period, a very remote period;
He possessed no capillary substance on the summit of his cranium,
The place designated by kind Nature for the capillary substance to vegetate.

CHORUS:

Then let the agricultural implements rest recumbent upon the ground;
And suspend the musical instruments in peace upon the wall,
For there's no more physical energy to be displayed by our indigent Uncle Edward,
He has departed to that place set apart by a beneficent Providence for the reception of the better class of Africans.

And so on. These rare flashes of fun only served to throw the underlying misery out in greater relief. It was like lightning playing across the surface of a dreary morass.

I have before alluded several times to the general inability of Rebels to count accurately, even in low numbers. One continually met phases of this that seemed simply incomprehensible to us, who had taken in the multiplication almost with our mother's milk, and knew the rule of three as well as a Presbyterian boy does the Shorter Catechism. A cadet—an undergraduate of the South Carolina Military Institute—called our roll at Florence, and though an inborn young aristocrat, who believed himself made of finer clay than most mortals, he was not a bad fellow at all. He thought South Carolina aristocracy the finest gentry, and the South Carolina Military Institute the greatest institution of learning, in the world; but that is common to all South Carolinians.

One day he came in so full of some matter of rare importance that we became somewhat excited as to its nature. Dismissing our Hundred after roll call, he unburdened his mind:

"Now you fellers are all so d—d peart on mathematics, and such things, that you want to snap me up on every opportunity, but I guess I've got something now that'll settle you. Its something that a fellow gave out yesterday, and Col. Iverson, and all the officers out there have been figuring on it ever since, and none have got the right answer, and I'm powerful sure that none of you, smart as you think you are, can do it."

"Heavens, let's hear this wonderful problem," said we all.

"Well," said he, "what is the length of a pole standing in a river, one-fifth of which is in the mud, two-thirds in the water, and one-eighth above the water, while one foot and three inches of the top was broken off?"

In a minute a dozen answered, "150 feet".

The cadet could only look his amazement at the possession of such an amount of learning by a crowd of mudsills, and one of our fellows said contemptuously:

"Why, if you South Carolina Institute fellows couldn't answer such questions as that they wouldn't allow you in the infant class up North."

Lieut. Barrett, our red headed tormentor, could not, for the life of him, count those inside in Hundreds and Thousands in such a manner as to be reasonably certain of correctness. As it would have cankered his soul to feel that he was being beaten out of a half-dozen rations by the superior cunning of the Yankees, he adopted a plan which he must have learned at some period of his life when he was a hog or sheep drover. Every Sunday morning all in the camp were driven across the creek to the East Side, and then made to file slowly back—one at a time—between two guards stationed on the little bridge that spanned the creek. By this means, if he was able to count up to 100, he could get our number correctly.

The first time this was done after our arrival he gave us a display of his wanton malevolence. We were nearly all assembled on the East Side, and were standing in ranks, at the edge of the swamp, facing the west. Barrett was walking along the opposite edge of the swamp, and, coming to a little gully, jumped it. He was very awkward, and came near falling into the gully. We all yelled derisively. He turned toward us in a fury, shook his fist and shouted curses and imprecations. We yelled still louder. He snatched out his revolver, and began firing at our line. The distance was considerable—say 400 or 500 feet—and the bullets struck in the mud in advance of the line. We still yelled. Then he jerked a gun from a guard and fired, but his aim was still bad, and the bullet sang over our heads, striking in the bank above us. He posted off to get another gun, but his fit subsided before he obtained it.

TO BE CONTINUED.

## STATE OF TRADE.

### Wonderful Increase of Business all Over the Country.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Public to-day has details of the business of the week, shown through the Clearing House returns. Only two towns show a decrease from the corresponding week of last year, namely: Providence 11 per cent. and New Orleans, 8 2-10. All others show gains thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | 26.2 |
| Boston | 21.7 |
| Philadelphia | 19.9 |
| Chicago | 12.6 |
| San Francisco | 19.5 |
| Cincinnati | 11.0 |
| Baltimore | 3.1 |
| St. Louis | 4.0 |
| Milwaukee | 50.6 |
| Louisville | 47.5 |
| Pittsburg | 3.1 |
| Cleveland | 15.9 |
| Indianapolis | 5.1 |
| New Haven | 0.6 |
| Syracuse | 3.9 |
| Lowell | 34.1 |

Commenting on these figures, the Public says: "Exchanges for the week are particularly noteworthy in this, that outside of New York they exceed those of any other week this year, or for several years past. The total business during the first week in June, 1878, was $542,000,000; this year, $674,000,000! The returns for the first week of each month, always especially significant as to the condition of business at the minor commercial cities and in the manufacturing regions, and the reports here given are, therefore, more encouraging. They unquestionably indicate a very vigorous improvement in the volume of business throughout the country; and though the increase is generally greater at the chief commercial than at the manufacturing centers, the ordinary course of events would bring a special increase, first to the cities mainly employed in the delivery and marketing of bountiful crops. The revival of manufactures, though less rapid, is certain, as long as prosperous agriculture supplies a broad and solid basis.

## THE GRAND ARMY.

### Gathering of the Veterans in Encampment at Albany.

ALBANY, June 17.—The City is bright with banners and bunting, and the streets are crowded to-day with people gathered to witness the parade of the Grand Army encampment. The veterans made an imposing display and were reviewed by Gov. Robinson.

When the encampment arrived in Tweddle Hall, Mayor Nolan bade the delegates welcome on behalf of the City, while Major Knowles performed a similar office for the Committee of Legislature. The general public then retired and the grand encampment went into session with closed doors.


### Lost Seven Pounds in Three Weeks.

Allan's Anti-Fat is a genuine medicine, and will reduce corpulency from two to five pounds per week. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, acting entirely on the food in the stomach, preventing the formation of fat. It is also a positive remedy for dyspepsia and rheumatism.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11, 1878.

Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN—The lady alluded to lost seven pounds in three weeks by the use of Allan's Anti-Fat. Yours truly,

SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had given him, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, throat and lung affections; also a positive cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive I will mail, free to all who desire, this recipe in German or English, with directions for use. Address with stamp, naming this paper, M. C. ROSE, 154 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.


## AN OUTRAGE ON INDIANS.

### How the Yanktonais Sioux Have Been Deprived of Their Possessions.

N. Y. Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Reports have been received at military head-quarters here of a series of outrages on a remnant of the Yanktonais Indians, who for years have been in peaceful possession of a reservation in the Valley of the James River, near Watertown, the terminus of the Winona and St. Peters Railroad. These Indians were formerly part of the Sioux nation, and are under the leadership of a chief who is known as Drifting Goose. They were settled on the lands mentioned more than 20 years ago, and expected always to remain there. The land was theirs by possession and inheritance, as it had belonged to their ancestors before them. They had always been friends of the whites, and during the Indian outbreaks they never wavered, but rendered valuable assistance to their white allies. They were guaranteed the continued possession of their reservation by the treaty of March 17, 1876, and their title has never heretofore been disputed. The white settlers began to encroach on their territory, but the Indians raised no objections, even when the enterprising settlers began to stake out claims for future occupation. Last Fall, however, an order came, in accordance with the policy of the Interior Department, that these Indians must go to the Crow Creek Agency, near Yankton, Dak. They obeyed the order under the impression that they would be allowed to return in the Spring. When Spring came they learned from the agent, Capt. Dougherty, that it was intended they should remain at the agency. Finally, permission was given to a few of them to go back to their homes and make arrangements for the transfer of the others. When they arrived at their once happy homes they found that the white settlers, to whom they had been such good friends, had taken possession of their farms, houses, fields, of growing corn, and every description of property, and had even gone so far as to stake out claims in the burying ground, an act especially exciting to the Indians. They accordingly attempted to take possession of their property, when the settlers threatened to fire upon them. Lieut. James M. Burns, with a detachment of the Seventeenth Infantry, was immediately sent from Fort Sisseton to keep the peace. Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, commanding the post, who makes a report of the trouble, says that no one complains that these Indians are dishonest or dangerous. But they are peaceable and mind their own business. They were well advanced on their way to civilization until this unfortunate action on the part of their white neighbors.

## JOHN SMITH, CANNIBAL.

### The Massachusetts Herdsman who Eats Reptiles and Would Like Human Flesh.

New York Times.

OTIS, Mass., June 14.—This quiet, out-of-the-way Berkshire town, has not been so stirred since the brutal murder of Mrs. Hazzard, a few years ago, as by the discovery of a live cannibal within its borders. A large number of strangers have visited the place already to see what sort of a being this might be. The Times correspondent searched out the strange creature's abode yesterday, in company with a Deputy Sheriff and two other gentlemen, and no small task it proved to be, for the place is several miles up the mountains, away from all other human habitations, and can be reached only by walking. A more dreary, desolate, and uncomfortable spot cannot be imagined than that where John Smith, the confessed cannibal, and his wife live, in an old log hut that barely furnishes shelter. The hut is in a hollow at the top of one of the highest mountains in this region, from which a fine view of the country for 20 miles around can be had. Smith lives on a small farm, owned by a cattle-raiser who gives him his rent free for acting as his herdsman. But Mrs. Smith, who is a strong healthy Frenchwoman, really does all the work of the place, while her husband roams about at his will, fishing, hunting and worshiping his idols. The woman plows, plants, and does all other kinds of out-door work, but as for housekeeping, there seems to be a little of it. The couple have been married eight years, but have no children.

Smith himself was returning from the pond east of the town at the time of the visit, and his appearance was not such as to strike terror into the hearts of his visitors. He is apparently about 50 years old, with a gray bushy beard, of medium size, and an eye which wanders about from object to object in a way to indicate that his mind dwells on no one thing long. He was quite communicative, and when his cannibalistic propensities were referred to, he laughed a coarse, brutal laugh, sufficient to convince anybody that his tastes are most degraded and vile. He said he was born near Rhinebeck, N. Y., but his parents died before he was old enough to know them. Early in life he ran away from home, and at 15 went to sea. He was shipwrecked on the South Sea Islands, where cannibalism was practiced and their worship was idolatry. Tobacco was found on his person, and this rendered him unfit for the cannibal plate. How long he remained on the islands he does not know, but it was so long that he not only became accustomed to, but even entered into, all the savage rites, and acquired an appetite for human flesh, which he acknowledges still possesses him. He denies the story that he once ate a man in New Jersey, but says he offered to work six months for Chester Merrifield, of Blandford, in exchange for one of his daughters (a buxom miss) whom he wanted to feast on, and he speaks of the proposition as a very liberal one. There is no doubt that the man has a relish for raw fish, toads, and even snakes, for in the presence of his visitors he chewed up a live toad which happened to hop in his path. One of the party offered Smith a drink of whisky from a bottle, and he bit off the bottle at the neck, and chewed it up, certainly a sufficient proof that he has an iron jaw.

During the war Smith was in the marine service, being attached to the frigate St. Louis, which cruised about in the Mediterranean in pursuit of the Alabama. After the war he wandered about in all parts of the world, following the sea much of the time. He has lived in Otis for four years, but no particular attention was called to his habits until lately. His religion is a mixture of idolatry, Mohammedanism and other strange rites, acquired, no doubt, during his travels. He worships a huge idol which he has built part way up the mountain and calls "Boudish." At 10 o'clock every Sunday morning he bows down before this idol, prays to it, sings and dances, the whole exercises taking about an hour. Three other gods similar to this but smaller, Smith says, have been stolen from him by the Christians.

### An Old Woman on Tilton.

Lockport Union.

When Theodore Tilton lectured here recently an old lady with great effort dragged herself up to a gallery seat, but after sitting a few moments and listening to an exposition of "Heart's Ease," wended her way slowly back to the box-office and demanded her money on the ground of fraud. "Fraud," echoed the urbane ticket manipulator, "why, my dear madame, Mr. Tilton always gives the worth of one's money." "But he's a fraud," persisted the woman with shortened breath; and still more vehemently, "you're all frauds. Here I've nearly killed myself coming to hear a man talk on heart disease, and he hasn't said the first word on the subject, and I don't believe he intends to." It was useless to attempt reasoning with one who had experienced so much figurative breach of promise, and she was allowed to drift down and out, to pour her tale into the ear of night and procure a specific for her lacerated member.

The New Orleans *Picayune* knows of an old farmer who used to put a jug at the farther end of a row of corn, and then say to his men, "Hoe, every one that thirsteth."

## PITH AND POINT.

Grandma—"Yes, children, when I was young as you are I used to walk in my sleep." Tommy (eagerly)—"Say gran'ma, what time did you make?"—*Uncle Sam.*

A Kentucky man has a Bible 250 years old, and he thinks it will last him 250 years longer. But what he saves on Bibles don't keep him in pistols.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Give me your hand," said the schoolmaster, sternly. "And my heart, too," she replied meekly. Being pretty, her soft answer effectually turned away his wrath.

It always ruffles a sentimental young lady to have a gentleman caller suddenly turn the subject of conversation from the beauties of Lake Como to the idiosyncrasies of Jersey bull-frogs.—*Uncle Sam.*

The Fourth of July occurs on Friday this year, which will give the little boy time to get his coat and pants patched, his eye bandaged, and a temporary thumb erected for immediate use.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Now, see here, Uncle Riggs, what did Queen Dido, and why did she do it?—*Erie Herald.* Why, O you numbscull! she died, oh!—and she ceased to cut up her Dido, for want of breath.—*Meriden Recorder.*

There was a case, not a very long time since, where it became necessary to draw a cork, and the only one present of a large party having a pocket cork-screw was a clergyman. He remarked that he used it to open ink-bottles.—*Boston Transcript.*

A stranger passed through Unadilla, Otsego County, N. Y., recently who was mounted on a thoroughbred mustang, with Mexican saddle, lariat, and all the trappings of a frontiersman. He tarried for a meal, stating that he had journeyed in the saddle all the way from Nevada, and was seeking his home in Bennington County, Va., which he had not visited in 30 years.

No lives were lost when the river Po
Its banks did recently overflow.
With love for its children the river Po lightly
Arose and retreated again politely.
—*N. Y. Mail.*

The man who goes fishing and sits in a cramp-inviting posture on a narrow thwart from early morn till dewy eve and calls it fun is the same chap that never goes to church because the pews aren't comfortable.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A young man with a flamboyant necktie went into dinner at a hotel in Delaware, Ohio, and winked at the daughter of the landlord. The young man is still winking. The daughter of the landlord seized a handful of red pepper and rubbed it into his eyes.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

At the Art School reception: Young Gent—Ah, a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration. Never having seen the original, couldn't say whether it's a good one or not. Evidently not his master-piece. The subject is not grand enough.—*New Haven Register.*

Adam had the advantage of all his sons in one thing, at least. He could embrace our common mother without being scratched to death by the pins that now hedge about a woman.—*B. Transcript.*

"So it seems, arter all," said Mr. Addlebrane, laying down his Bible, "that the hoss is the oldest of all the critters on the face of the airth. Afore even the sun and moon and all thar consternatiuns was lit up, it tells here of the shay hoss. Crackey! and who'd a thought they had waggins that there airly and a shay at that! Well, it beats all!"—*Boston Transcript.*

"I want to see the Princess," said an old woman at Kingston, as the viceregal party entered the carriages. "Here she is—take a good look at her," said His Excellency, taking his wife by the shoulder and drawing her forward, amid cheers and laughter.

No matter what rank vegetables may attain, the cabbage will always be a head.—*Ex.* The onion is the Samson of the garden, however; but the tomato always manages to ketchup at the end of the season; and there is only one that can beat all the other vegetables. Let a mango into the garden, and he "pun-kin" all day.—*Norristown Herald.*

An engagement between a Major and a beautiful and wealthy young lady, in London, was broken off because the gallant soldier volunteered for service in Zululand, and "left his girl behind him." It isn't safe for a man to love his country more than his lady love or his wife—she doesn't like it.—*N. Y. Mail.*

An exchange tells of a girl who ran away from her rich lover on the night she was to have been married, and lit out with a good-looking poor fellow whom she loved. Don't believe it; but if its true the millenium is just at hand.—*Golden Era.*

A reward of $50,000 will be given for the buccaneer who sends us the following harrowing conundrum: "What is the difference between the ribbon around your felt tile and a member of a base ball club? One is a hat band, and the other a bat band."—*Norristown Herald.*

Some one asks Doctor Z. for news of his great uncle, of whom the Doctor is the heir; "It seems that he is quite ill," answers he. "How 'it seems,' aren't you treating him?" "Oh! no," coolly replies the Doctor; "I never wanted to be my excellent uncle's physician; there was too much temptation."—*Paris Figaro.*

A ragged-looking pedestrian came to the back-door of a mansion and the hired girl shouted, "We've nothing for tramps." "Fair lady, pause," said the visitor; "I'm not a tramp nor a beggar." "What are ye, then?" "Madame, I'm a solicitor general."

At an evening party one lady was making an asp of herself in the matter of another, of whom she said, vehemently, that there wasn't such another in the City for everything that was unladylike or unwomanly. "Sh-sh, my dear," whispered a friend to her; "you are forgetting yourself."

Said Miss Dotenart at the Art Museum: "Yes, I am so delighted, Chawles, and what a bee-utiful burst is that opposite!" Money couldn't force her into saying "bust."—*Boston Transcript.*

A meddlesome old woman was sneering at a young mother's awkwardness with her infant, and said, "I declare a woman never ought to have a baby unless she knows how to hold it." "Nor a tongue, either," quietly responded the young mother.

Aunty—Well, love, did Mr. M'Siller propose? Edith—No, aunty; but he was on the verge of it when—Aunty—When what, darling? Edith—When the clock struck, and reminded him that there was only just time to catch the last *cheap* train, and he had a *return ticket*.—*Funny Folks.*

Grandpa perceives her hopeful grandson at the window, with a watering-pot, sprinkling the heads of the passers-by below. "Child alive, what are you doing?" exclaimed the old lady. "I'm playing God, grandma, and now I'm making it rain!"

It is hard for man to get the better of nature, but there is a fellow down in Connecticut who does it. Every "good year" for apples he picks the blossoms off his apple trees and so compels them to reserve their force for the next, or "off" year. Then he has big apple crops and gets big prices for the fruit.

A lady friend asks why a man uses profane language when he hurts himself. That's easy enough. When he cuts his finger, for instance, he naturally tries to dam the flow of blood.—*Boston Transcript.*

A story is going the rounds of the press about a man who, upon waking up one morning and finding thieves had stolen his entire saw-mill, thanked Heaven that they had left him his water power. That man was a philosopher, and should be recognized as such.—*Meriden Recorder.*

Mrs. Fieta had just asked for a second helping of cream pie, when Sammy's feelings found vent in, "Ma, you told me never to ask for a second piece of pie." "I don't care, ma; you told me so; and I haint going to get any to-night." Sammy was immediately banished from the table, his mother remarking, "Children are so troublesome, Mrs. Fieta." "Very," remarked that amiable lady, as she quietly devoured Sammy's piece of pie.—*B. Transcript.*

The other day some Congregational ministers in New Haven discussed the question "How to secure a higher tone of morality and business integrity in the churches." In the course of the discussion Dr. Bacon spoke of a deacon of whom one remarked, "Godward he is well enough, but manward he is a little risky."

"Theodore," observed a solicitous young mother to her husband, "I think I will not let little Georgie attend Sunday School any more. I find the poor boy is quite feverish to-night, and his feet are all blistered." Upon hearing which Georgie inwardly groaned, for next Sunday they were to meet for the last time to settle the number of quarter miles walked, and he knows now that his chance for any share in the 25-cent gate money is gone forever.—*Andrews' Bazar.*

The peril of employing highly educated young men as clerks was again illustrated yesterday. A woman stopped at a green grocer's on Woodward avenue and asked:

"Is them lettuce fresh?"

"You mean *that* lettuce," suggested the clerk, "and it is fresh."

"Then you'd better eat it," she snapped as she walked on.

The grocer rushed out and asked the clerk what on earth had happened to anger her, and the young man replied:

"Why, nothing, only I corrected her grammar."

"You have turned away one of my best customers. Only yesterday she came in and asked me how I sold those white sugar, and I got an order for a whole barrel. Hang you, sir! but if them customers want grammar they don't expect to find her in a grocery! No, sir, and if you see she again you want to apologize in the most humblerest manner."—*Free Press.*

### Broad Experience.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Once upon a time the mule, without having received an invitation, attended a convention of animals that was called for the purpose of discussing the best methods of family government.

"What do you know about all this?" asked the President, tauntingly; have you ever raised any children?" The mule wept.

"Ah, no," she said, "I have never raised any thing but full grown men; but land of the pilgrims, you should have seen how I raised them; you should see me raise a man that weighs as much as David Davis."

Upon a rising vote the mule was immediately elected financial secretary, with power to send for persons and papers.

### Why American Men Don't Marry Titles.

Baltimore Letter.

It is a somewhat singular fact that we seldom or never hear of an American man marrying a titled European lady. Marriages by foreign aristocrats of American girls are common, but the reverse is a very unusual event. It may be suggested as an explanation that our girls are more accessible, that Americans being democratic are less hedged in by social restraints than the nobility of the Old World, and that alliances are therefore more easily made with them by foreigners than with the daughters of titled Europeans by Americans. We do not think this is a good explanation. We incline to the belief that the state of affairs we refer to is due to the fact that American girls so far excel their foreign sisters that not only are our men perfectly satisfied with them, but they actually draw from the European matrimonial market the most valuable and eligible scions of royalty, thus carrying off the prizes from their Old World rivals. At any rate it is gratifying to think this is the true state of the case, and, in the absence of a better explanation, we will accept it as answer to the question.—


CUTICURA.

# Cuticura

### Humors of the Scalp.—Loss of Hair.

Loss of Hair in thousands of cases is due entirely to some form of scalp disease. Seventy-five per cent of the number of bald heads might be covered with hair by a judicious use of CUTICURA, assisted by CUTICURA SOAP. It is the most agreeable as well as the most effective hair restorer ever produced by man. It is medicinal in the truest sense of the word. All others are some oleaginous mixture of poisoned dyes. None but CUTICURA possesses the specific medical properties that enable it to cure all itching and scaly diseases that inflame and irritate the scalp and hair glands and tubes, causing premature baldness. Medium doses of the Cuticura Resolvent will purify the oil and sweat glands of the virus of scrofulous humor of the blood and insure a permanent cure, when taken in connection with the outward application of Cuticura.

### Salt Rheum and Dandruff Cured that Several Physicians had Failed to Treat Successfully.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen*—I have had the Salt Rheum on my head and all through my hair, also on my legs, for the past four years, having suffered exceedingly with it. The dandruff falling from my hair was very annoying. I consulted several distinguished physicians in regard to it, and have taken their prescriptions as ordered but did not find a cure and but little relief. I was told by many persons who have the Salt Rheum, and who have been doctored for years, that there was no cure for it, that it was in the blood, and I should always have it, and was almost inclined to agree with them, but a friend wanted me try Cuticura, made by your firm. I did, and to my astonishment, in less than three weeks, my head was entirely free from Salt Rheum and Dandruff, and I can not see any appearance of Salt Rheum on my person. I think it a wonderful remedy.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE A. MUDGE.

Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 6, 1878.

### Humor of the Scalp That was Destroying the Hair Cured with one box of Cuticura.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen*—I want to tell you what Cuticura has done for me. About ten years ago my hair began falling out, caused by Humor of the Scalp. I tried various remedies, too numerous to mention, without relief, until I began using Cuticura, one box of which has entirely cured me and new hair is beginning to grow. Respectfully, MRS. O. J. ROOF, 807 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1878.

We know the above to be true.
MARY F. TOWNSEND, 412 W. Jackson St.
MRS. C. A. GRAY, 341 Fulton Street.

### Scald Head For Nine Years Cured when all other Remedies Failed.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen*—Since July last I have been using your Cuticura for Scald Head, and it has cured me when all medicines that I have taken for nine years did me no good. I am now using it as a hair dressing, but my head is well. It keeps the hair in very nice condition. Yours truly, H. A. RAYMOND, Auditor Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R. Jackson, Mich., Dec. 20, 1878.

THE CUTICURA REMEDIES ARE Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS. Instantly they banish Pain and Weakness, rouse the dormant Muscles into new life, stimulate the Liver and Kidneys, cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilious Colic, Cramps and Pains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Weak Spine, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Ague and Liver Pains.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. While the Monopolists charge $1100 for, I will sell the identically same style for only $222.75 and ask no money until fully tested at your own home. Organs that they charge $370 for, I sell the same for $86.25. Other Bargains. Great reduction during the Midsummer months. [illegible]

ELECTED MAYOR. [illegible] city and intrusted with its BONDS amounting to thousands of dollars, should be sufficient proof of my responsibility. [illegible] Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

[illegible] purchase of a Dictionary get the BEST, the STANDARD. Webster's Dictionary. [illegible] Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., Publishers, 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

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"THE PRODIGAL SON." [illegible]

MYSTERY! [illegible]

HAMMOCKS.—Splendid Knit Hammock sent to any address [illegible]

STAMPING. For Sheets, Pillow Shams, Underclothing, &c. [illegible]

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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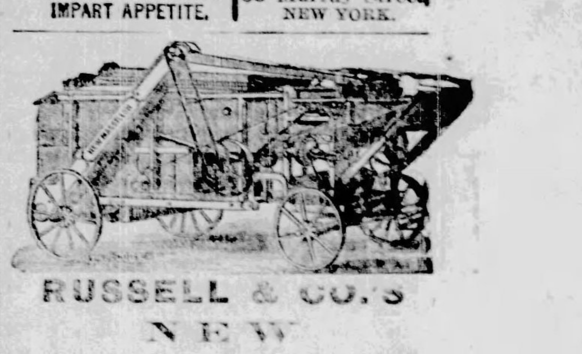
INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills [illegible] Price 25 cents. 35 Murray Street, NEW YORK.



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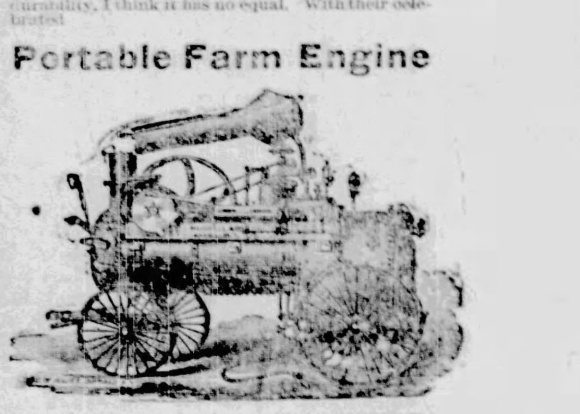

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RUSSELL & CO., MASSILLON, OHIO.

L.S.L. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. [illegible] Louisiana State Lottery Company. [illegible] M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La. [illegible]

[illegible] Commonwealth Distribution Company, AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE, [illegible] THURSDAY, JULY 31st, 1879. [illegible] A New Era in History of LOTTERIES. [illegible]

BOYS AND MEN, LOOK! FAVORITE Self-Ink'g Press $14 [illegible] Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT [illegible]

NO HUMBUG! NO VOW! [illegible]

YOUNG MAN [illegible] Address S. GARVIN, Terre Haute, Ind.

# The Household.

Correspondents writing for this Department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write Household Department on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Post Office address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

### From Burdock.

On the subject of Women voting, so far, there seems to be but a small amount of expression. We cannot conceive what benefit the advocates of Women Suffrage expect to obtain either for themselves or the country. From our own observation we believe that nine women out of ten would vote the same way that their fathers, husbands or brothers did, and the other one wouldn't vote at all. During the war almost every woman in the seceded States was in favor of rebellion, and we suppose nearly every one in the North was opposed to it. The majority of women have but little idea of the stupendous amount of wickedness there is in politics. We have seen men stand by the polls in Kentucky protecting their friends from unfairness at the risk of their lives. So far as morality is concerned, taking into consideration the different surroundings we are not so sure that woman is so far superior to man either by nature or by practice as enthusiasts claim. One of the latest horrors of our civilized Country, that of a man and his wife murdering their innocent child, the wicked fanaticism of the woman was as bad as her husband, A woman was hung for complicity in the murder of our martyred President. Under the great Murphy excitement here when everybody, drunkards, rum sellers and all signed the pledge the first two persons to our knowledge who violated their honor were two young women who called themselves ladies. Barbara Green, we believe, it was struck a hard blow at one of the weaknesses of the male sex, when she arraigned those miserably married for admiring their wives previous to marriage for not being strong minded. This self asserting independent go out into the world and be a lawyer doctors, or lecturer idea, though one time perhaps in a hundred an advantage of the posessor, is not popular with the men. When we take away from woman that clinging, sympathizing nature that chains her to the bedside or her drunken husband in the last stages of delirium, or that causes her to be dragged away from the cell of the condemned criminal to die with a broken heart, we rob her of one of her most inestimable charms.

"I don't like this way of having to go and ask my husband for money, like as if it wasn't mine as well as his, and beg for my rights like some servile creature." Oh, dear! you don't? Then go and throw your arms around his neck and kiss him; no doubt you will surprise him by a favor for which his heart has been yearning for many a day. If your desire is not unreasonable nothing will please him better than to grant it. Try it and report, please.

Malula, you ought to be encouraged in your resolution, and if all or a goodly number of the young ladies of this land would do likewise it would accomplish more for the cause of temperance in a few years than all the votes of your sex in favor of prohibition from now to the millennium. Men rarely become drunkards, who keep good company, and do not drink before they are 21. We are acquainted with two ladies who kept the company of young men who were intemperate, and it is said encouraged them in it. One of them married a drunkard, who has spent all he had for whisky. The other lady, who was well off, married a man who spent all her property he could get in his hands, in a few years, even steals the provision laid up for his wife and three worse than fatherless children and trades for liquor.

Various inquiries have been received from ladies about the manner of cultivating mistletoe or whether it is suitable for hanging baskets. We answer it is not, and there is no way of cultivating or preserving the life of the plant that we are aware of. It can be used for various purposes in winter, such as decorating rooms for social gatherings or wedding parties, making wreaths, etc. It grows on trees only in fall and winter when the trees are destitute of foliage, falling off in the latter part of the winter. We will send the specimens according to promise, but remember it will be almost or quite in the winter.

BURDOCK.

### Hanging Baskets.

> Your voiceless lips, oh flowers, are living preachers,
> Each cup a pulpit, and each leaf a book,
> Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers,
> From the loneliest nook.
>
> HORACE SMITH.

Of all the devices for the cultivation of house-plants nothing excels the hanging basket for grace and beauty. They may be used with equal propriety either for the decoration of the bay window in winter, or to hang beneath piazzas and porches during the summer.

There are many patterns of these hanging-baskets but to our mind the porous pot, with holes bored in the bottom is the very best. Just in front of us, on the porch as we write is a home-made hanging basket. Among some cast out crockery we came across a large bowl and bored two holes in the bottom for drainage and three around the edges to hang it by. Then we got some pieces of wire, and an iron ring to suspend the wires from. In a few moments it was hanging on a nail and swaying in the breeze ready to be filled with earth.

Nearly every florist has his own special soil for different plants. We use but one composed of one part, coarse sand, one part good garden soil, and one part well rotted manure, and run the compost through a coarse sieve. We find that bits of charcoal are excellent for drainage, and that plants gather much nutriment from it.

Many failures occur with hanging baskets because they are allowed to get too dry. When hanging in the sun they dry out very rapidly and should be watered at least once every day. Basket plants, as well as all others, are greatly improved by stimulants, of these there are several plant invigorators but for all practical purposes a little soot, sometimes a teaspoonfulful of wood ashes spread on the surface of the soil, and then watered, will be all that is necessary.

Pardon the digression, and we will tell you what is in this hanging basket. In the centre is a white Tom Thumb geranium, and trained to the wires are running vines of Maurandia, Similax and Tropoelum. Then there is the pretty cuphea or cigar plant, then an Ivy Geranium and a Pilea or Artillery plant whose leaves crack and snap like miniature Artillery when watered. For trailers we have sedum or stonecup, Tradescantia or Wandering Jew, but, as a lady said yesterday "it's so common! everybody has that." We have also the mock strawberry and the beautiful silver margined Vinca or Periwinkle, and here and there a seedling mignonette and sweet alyssum is coming on.

We have written this article at the request of a reader of the BLADE Household who failed to sign her name in her letter to us. MR. RENNIE.

Hinsdale, Dupage Co., Ill.

### From a Teacher.

Do you know I have a dread of "that waste basket" and yet I would like to talk to the teachers a little while through our "Household." During a varied experience I have learned that the life of a teacher is not an enviable one, and that if his only recompense is in the almighty dollar perhaps it can be obtained in some other way easier. Very much of the success of the teacher depends upon the moral aid of the community in which he labors.

"When pupils are not only allowed but encouraged to come home with long "tales out of school," there is a double labor to be done. The teacher must use all the tact at his command to maintain his position, especially let him labor to be in perfect harmony with his patrons, by frequent and persistent "pastoral calls;" by living much in the security of the parents. There are many parents whose only aim in sending their children to school is to get them out of the way.

These are the parents to be corrected, for their children will only come "to have a good time," as they express it. In such the intellectual moral and aesthetical forces may not yield to the like forces of the teacher, then the only resort is to a physical subjection till the higher nature can be so educated that it will yield to the higher forces.

Now, my friends, do not think that because you have managed one school, or even several, without the use of the rod, that you can *all;* for you will learn that scarcely any two schools can be weighed in the same balance. However strong you may consider yourself; however great your success may have been in the past, you may in your next pilgrimage meet a school that none of your forces can reach, save that of the strong right hand and arm. Only remember this, that in your school government you are constantly measuring your own moral strength against that of your school, and though you may sometimes have to add the rod, let it be your constant aim to grow. Be ever striving to a higher level. Seek the guidance of the Great Teacher, who alone was perfect in His teaching; and though you may not be able to do without the rod *now*, with a proper degree of effort on your part, the time will come when you can be master of your situation through that power of mind that will be loved and appreciated by all your pupils. FRANK.

Whitewater, Wis.

### The Other Side.

After reading the many articles in the BLADE in answer to the complaints of the "miserably married brothers," we, their wives, have at length concluded to tell our side of the story. We dislike very much to do this, but justice to ourselves compels us to write. We love our husbands and have tried to make our Kansas home a happy one. We were told before we came to the West that a good and comfortable house was ready for us; instead, a sod house welcomed us, though afterwards we moved into a frame house which resembles the wood houses back East. Having a number of brothers, who when we were at home did the work, churning, milking, etc., which we considered men's work, it was only natural that after our marriage we should expect our husbands to do the same. We did allow them to get breakfast once, when we had both been sitting up all night with a sick child who had been bitten by a rattlesnake, and we, of course, were very tired. Can the dear sisters of the Household blame us for not cooking much, when we have to do everything over a fire-place, and then often our husbands will go to Beloit, our nearest railroad point, with hogs or grain to sell, and leave no wood cut and nothing to eat for the two or three days they are gone but "shoestring tea" and brown bread. They did generously offer to let us have all the money we could make with the hens and butter, eggs are only five cents a dozen and we have but four hens. We have two Texan cows, one is so vicious that it kicks the bucket over night, and we lose the milk, and then butter is only 10 cents a pound at our nearest market—Jewell Center—some miles distant. Our husbands are always too busy to drive us over and we are not able to walk so far even were there no rattlesnakes to frighten us. We do not see how we can make any money in this way. We do read a good deal but we try to improve our minds and we do not always read trashy novels. Such being the circumstances what can we do? Has no one a word of comfort or advice to offer? Our husbands seem to think we ought to do better, and we are willing to try our best if they will do their part and the BLADE will help us.—WIVES OF THE "MISERABLY MARRIED BROTHERS."

P. S. Will some of the "sisters give a simple recipe for blanc-manage.

### Asleep.

> "I am sleepy," and the little one tired of play,
> Heated and weary on that Summer day,
> Lies down to rest on the door's low sill
> And the hands are quiet and the voice is still.
> Oh! Darling! tired of play before 'tis noon?
> Has life proven weary, alas, so soon?
> What will it be when the toil and the strife
> Shall come in the wearisome battle of life?
>
> Ah! could we but shield thee in coming years
> As easy as now from thy doubts and thy fears,
> If ever the storms of life would be still
> By laying the head on the old door sill!
> But the hours of childhood glide away
> And no kind hand can the mother lay
> On the sleeping head, as the passing years
> Bring only sorrow and waiting and tears.

*Moulton, Ia.* E. C. HARN.

### Some Things to be Kept Separate.

I am away in Kansas, came here from Wisconsin in March, think this a grand farming country. I see many of your correspondents are from this State.

Mrs. M. C. Scott wishes to know how to prepare hair combings for weaving. Pull the combings like wool, till loose and light, make a heckle, as for flax, a small board four inches long by three wide, lay off one side in diamonds one-half inch the longest way, with an awl make holes, and thrust large darning needles through to the eye, then snap off the eye with pincers till about 50 have been firmly placed, fasten on a table with a clamp and heckle the hair as flax. If it is wished to root the hair so the root end will be worn and the hair hang natural a rooter can be bought with directions for use.

I think with Shirley Dare that some of the most economical as well as nutritious dishes are those "soups," lentils, hulled barley, and no dish suits me as well, spite of English blood, as a "Dutch" or "French" soup or stew, and when rightly prepared would tempt the taste of an epicure. Good cooking does not consist in the quantity of material, as much as in the knowledge of how and how much.

We have garden sass up and thriving, roses in bloom May 10th, corn up till the rows can be seen across the field May 1st.

Bravo! for Hayes and his veto. He has won more good opinions from the patriotic people, by that one act, than in any one year of his administration. Why were the gates left open for treason to creep in? The unparalleled leniency of the Government has only warmed a viper to sting the bosom that fostered it.

The Decoration Day which is celebrated in Lancaster, Grant County, on May 30th, seems a mockery, when those whom they died to save have let the tide of secession nearly ingulf the land which their blood flowed so freely to redeem.

Grant to the front! With his quiet decision and thorough knowledge of those Southern frauds, we may hope for the banishment of the cloud that is arising in the political horizon.—F. M. D., Clay Center, Clay Co., Kan.

### Kiss Not.

Malula wants to know "if it is proper to kiss a gentleman good night," and Lou Dean gives her some good advice on the subject. Lou says, "every gentleman knows just who of the girls are generous in that direction." I agree with you Lou. It is frequently the case that the "fellows," when they get together, boast about the number of girls who will kiss them good night, and comments such as, "She's got a bad mash on me," etc., are frequently used by them. A young man of my acquaintance escorted a lady friend home from an entertainment, and when they arrived at the gate, he, just for fun, asked her to kiss him, and she, just for fun, did so. He told me that ever since then he had lost all respect for her, believing if she would kiss him she would kiss any one else. Yes, Malula, ask your elder brother what he thinks about it and if I mistake not, it will not be necessary to go any farther for advice. In the BLADE of May 24th, D. R. Johnson says: "If I were the gentleman I should think it perfectly proper." I would advise Malula never to kiss such a gentleman (?) as you are, for I think you are not man enough to know what a kiss is intended for. Let some gentleman who is blessed by having a loving sister, tell us how he would like to have her practice this indiscriminate kissing with her gentlemen friends. Malula, remember that if you wish to raise yourself in the estimation of your gentleman friends, a ladylike "No Sir" will do more toward accomplishing your aim than all the kisses you could give. What do you think Lou?

NED.

### Be Independent.

I thought I would write a few lines on the practice of borrowing reading matter. There are a great many who put all their spending money in dress and show, and then depend on their neighbors for reading matter. They never think of subscribing for a paper or magazine and yet can not do without them, so borrow of their neighbors. My magazine is scarcely cut till it is loaned to one of this class, who is far abler to afford them than I am, and when it comes home is soiled and torn and not fit to be seen. I scarcely get the dear old BLADE read over till it is the old story of, "I ran in to borrow the BLADE a few minutes, I am so interested in it, that I cannot afford to miss a number. I intend to subscribe for it, but keep neglecting it. I'll take good care of it, and return it in a little while." But they always fail to take the good care of it and return it when promised, for you will have to tell them to return it, or go after it yourself. This class, as a general thing, is able to offord their reading, and there is no family that can do without its family paper and reading matter that makes home so attractive. I say, do without so many useless things, and lay in more reading matter. Of course there are some that can ill afford a paper. To such I would willingly loan. I know a good, deserving family that cannot afford their paper, to whom I send the BLADE every week. But to those that can afford it, I say, don't depend on your friends for your supply of reading, but lay in your own, and see how much comfort and pleasure it will be to sit down as you feel like it and read your own paper and magazine.

JENNIE G. WESTON.

### A Reliable Cure for Sick Headache.

Having recently come into possession of an effectual remedy for sick headache, and thinking some member of the Household might, like myself, be a sufferer from that malady, I send the prescription, hoping that it may benefit some one: Extract guarana: dose, 15 to 30 drops, to be taken in a little cold water, when the first symptoms manifest themselves.

I wish also to tell the Household how to prepare stove blacking which does not fly when applied, admits of the most beautiful polish with little less labor, and wears three times as long as when prepared the old way. One ounce gum Arabic, one cake stove polish; dissolve the gum in a half pint warm soft water; shave the polish, pour the gum water over it, adding sufficient soft water to make the consistency of thin cream; apply to the stove when cold; partially dry with a flannel cloth; then polish with a good brush, and I warrant perfect satisfaction with the result.

Do you like flaky pie-crust? Here is a recipe which will *always* insure it: Four cups flour, one cup lard, one teaspoon salt, and a pinch of soda. Rub the lard, salt and soda thoroughly through the flour with a spoon, moisten with seven tablespoonfuls of the coldest water procurable, still using the spoon. Dust the moulding-board with flour, pour out and knead very lightly with the hands, having first dipped them into cold water. Roll not too thin, and I pronounce it a splendid success. FAIRPLAY.

### Mother's Tell Her!

Mrs. E. P. R., I want to shake hands with you. You have opened the very subject that I most wanted discussed. Now will you or some experienced mother tell me if I shall keep flannel on my babies all Summer. One is past two years old and one is not yet two months old. We live in a very agueish place and I'm always afraid of congestive chills. I hope this subject will be fully discussed in the Household.

Cicero, I agree with you to a T about the statuary.

Ham Sandwich, I think you are sensible and hope you will write often.

Barbara Greene, I belive you are an old maid. For my part I believe any woman is capable, as far as that is concerned, of voting. But, oh, dear! Only think how it would add to our cares, and I have as many of those already as I want. Let us remember, dear ladies, that when we "rock the cradle, we help to rock the world," and be content to try and raise our children right, and teach them the right principles, and trust the men to do the voting. There is only one reason why I should like women to have the right of suffrage. I think they would soon put whisky down. If we could vote long enough for that I should be content without casting another vote. W.

### Incog. No. 2.

May I not come as a second "Incog.?" Seeing the success of the first "Incog.," I ask leave to come with a similar request.

As here the teachers are plenty—three or four for each school—of course two or three of these teachers must be idle all the time; so I propose to take a change of venue, but not without first knowing where to go. I am willing, able and eager, if I get a fair chance, to prove myself not unworthy. Can some one furnish me with the desired information?

Barbara Greene, I thank you for saying (in better terms) what *I* think of suffrage, etc. Somebody take Ira Porter in hand and *tame him.*

To those who are kind enough to answer my request: Will you please send *town* and *county* of State when from small towns, as I would like to know the exact locations. Write to my *nom de plume* as given; it will come all right.

Freeport, Ill. VALERIA VALE.

### Exchanges, Wanted, Etc.

I have strawberry plants of good varieties to exchange for shrubs, bulbs or plants of any kind, verbena, geraniums, heliotrope and monthly roses, especially desired. Box 96, Beloit, Lyon County, Ia.

I have all the patterns wanted, and can not send any more plants. The notice was inserted so late that most of my roots were taken away before I received any patterns.—MINNIE E. ELLIS, Carlisle, Mich.

Please state in your paper, for pity's sake, don't send any more seeds as it is now too late to take up snow-drops. I will do my best to send all that have sent seeds the bulbs in the Fall, as it is a waste of postage now they are in bloom. I don't wish any more seed, but will take postage as before, 10 cents for one dozen. I have written a host of postals, and please insert this as soon as possible. I had no idea of the great number of Household lady friends. "Long may she waive."—MRS. E. L. HARRISON, Delhi, Jersey Co., Ills.

Can some member of the "Household" send me a double white geranium slip? I will pay postage or send in exchange slips of either double or single red, single white, and pink geraniums. This is my first "want." Will not some one please gratify it?—Box 41, Port Sanilac, Mich.

I have for exchange seeds of double columbine, digitalas red, sweet Williams, scarlet Litchnis, and mullen pink. Will exchange for any other perennials. Those wishing to exchange please send their seeds along to save writing.—G. H. F., Box 55, Kalkaska, Mich.

I received a card a few days ago, offering to exchange plants for minerals. The card was from Ridgeville, Ill., but had no signature. If the sister sends "a rooted double fuchia," "a strawberry geranium," and "a basket plant," I shall return the desired specimens.—Mrs. A. M. CATE, Chatata, Bradly Co., Tenn.

I have dry mosses and lichens (will keep their beauty for years,) to exchange for polished agates, geodes, ores, fossils, and any good mineral specimens or Indian relics. Would also exchange them for entomological specimens. Pack specimens carefully, and mark each package, in some way, so that I may know who sends it.—H. S. SALISBURY, box 399, Whitewater, Wis.

(Mr. Salisbury has our cordial thanks for a box of lichens and mosses of more than ordinary beauty.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.)

I have books to exchange for others—would like fiction or travels, each one paying postage on what they send. Address with card stating which you like.—C. DILGART, Reichfield Centre, O.

If any one would like bulbs of the Prairie lilly, red, or wild crocus, purple, or roots of the wild ladyslipper, lemon color, or wild columbine, red and yellow, or alepias, Rpleurisy plant, bright orange red, or seed from some of the different kind of phlox, or of the Kansas gay-feather the catologues have so much to say about, and will let me know soon, so I can have them marked while in bloom I can send them this fall (it is too late now to send this spring) and are willing to pay postage I can send them plenty. In return would like any good hardy rose (any but yellow or the blush) or a honeysuckle, or a white or lemon color fragrant lily; or I am piecing a log-cabin quilt one half the block black the other scarlet and drab worsted if any have pieces of black or scarlet to spare I would take them. I forgot to say I have some pressed ferns and can tell how to make beautiful pictures of them and pressed flowers if wanted. Send postal stating what you want.—MRS. J. STILLHOPE, Cedar Creek Green Co., Iowa.

Sent communication March 1st, I had Catalpa seed. May 8th, it appeared in print, suppose it was mislaid, I gave greater part of the seed to other friends. Can't fill all the orders for seed till fall. Remorsefully yours—"MAY" Box 54, Prescott Kan.

Where can I get an instrument for enlarging pictures and directions for using. Where can I get a machine for straightening hair for switches and cost of the same. We have a great many pretty flowers here, of almost all colors. We have a kind of rock called crystalized Gypsom which is very pretty. It resembles singlass somewhat. If any one wishes some of it and will send postage I will send it to them.—HATTIE CONNELLY, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

In BLADE of April 10, 1879, a correspondent signing name J. R. W., says she has not received grape slips. We do not know whether we have received your letter or not, as no address accompanied it. If J. R. W. will send address we will look over letters saved for future reference and be glad to accommodate.—E. G. DAISH, Oakwood, O. P.S.—E. G. D. is still on hand.

Mrs. Editor, you have published my letter so late it is causing me much trouble. Please say strawberry plants are in bloom, and I have no more books to exchange. I am so sorry the letter was not published in time.—BARBARA GREENE, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Any one willing to pay postage on papers of a religious character can have two or three years of the *Advocate and Guardian* by sending their address to S. E. B., box 10, Independence O.

Widow No. 2: I saw in BLADE of May 8 you had honeysuckle seed to spare. I would have written to you, but you didn't give your address. I will give seeds of Poor Man's apple in exchange or some pretty flower trees, nice smelling, and will bloom till frost.—Mrs. C. M. HOLMES, Mound Creek, Kan.

I have rooted slips of rose geranium, roots of yellow and white chrysanthemum and tulip bulbs to exchange for red chrysanthemum, calla lilly, double petunia, or any choice kinds of bulbs or house plants. I have also *Arthur's Home Magazine* for 1877 to exchange for some good magazine. *Arthur's* of any other year preferred.—LINNA TAYLOR, Pecatonica, Ill.

Mrs. Williams *did* get a letter with seeds enclosed from Blue Gentian, but the letter was mislaid, and the initials and address forgotten. Please write again.

I have a nice apron pattern for little girls of seven, two nice dress patterns for girls of six or seven, also some reading matter, which I wish to exchange for bulbs and plants, or almost anything that will stand in the garden. Honeysuckles, gladiolas, dahlias, peonas or cactus and monthly roses (any color but red) and roots of German Iris. If anyone can accomodate me, please send them and state what they wish in return and I will try and satisfy all. I have received considerable benefit through the exchanges, and I wish to say to those to whom I have sent roots and plants, if any did not live I can replace them. I find that it is necessary to pack them in damp moss or cotton to live. I do not want anyone to think me a humbug, as I intend to pay for anything I receive. Those who wish their plants or roots replaced please notify me by postal, and if too late this Spring I can send next Fall.—MRS. KATE C. PELLER, Cordova, Minn.

P. S.—I have also quite a number of nice pieces for some one's quilt, which I will send for roots and plants.—K. C. P.

### Answers, Questions, Etc.

I wish to ask Quaker Girl, through the medium of the Household, what the belief of the Quakers is; if they believe in a change of heart, in baptism, etc.—M. E.

I would ask through the Household column information on raising birds, having no experience in that line; also, how to get rid of lice on birds.—S. A. BROBST, Leavittsburgh, Ohio.

If Sadie will get some sanguinary and make a salve by mixing the powder with lard, she will have an effectual remedy for warts.—D. L.

CAKED BREAST.—Take potatos, grate, add a little water, stir thoroughly, then steam, let settle; just leave enough water to cook, put in a small basin on a hot stove, stirring briskly; when made right it will have the appearance of a liver; then apply as an ordinary poultice, two or three are generally sufficient; it will draw any swelling or inflammation from the bone.—MRS. E. L. M., Romeo, Mich.

I saw in one of the March numbers of the BLADE, a recipe for a stove paint. While cleaning house the papers got misplaced and I cannot find it. If the party that sent it to the BLADE will send it to me I would be very thankful. I will pay postage as I am anxious to try it.—MRS. F. R. POOLE, Fortville, Ind.

Aunt Fanny, I will give my way of making vinegar without cider: Take a gallon jar, put about a quart of sorghum molasses (or sugar, if preferred, it is fairer,) fill up with water; if I have any fruit parings I put them in until they sour, then strain through a cloth. I have made good vinegar that way. Hope you will try and report,

To all who are troubled with bedbugs I would recommend quicksilver. Beat it up with the white of an egg, and apply with a feather. Of course it should be kept under lock and key.—MRS. J. N. R., Brosley, Mo.

If anyone, anywhere, can tell us what will effectually exterminate roaches I will be under lasting obligations, as they are like the frogs of Egypt, they come by scores into our victuals and even into our beds—great black, ugly things—and we fail to find a remedy.—E. MUNSON, Nashville, Tenn.

CORRECTION.—In an article entitled "Reading for Prisoners," May 8th, the word *papers* was used for *pages* several times. Thus "200,000 papers" should have read 200,000 *pages*, etc. Also the State of Maine should have read Minnesota. This is a noble work, and a charity well bestowed, as it costs nothing—not a dollar ever yet having been spent for express and freight; all transportation is donated. Send whatever reading matter you can spare to the Rev. W. D. A. Mathew, Onarga, Ill.

Dear friends of the Household, you little know the amount of good you are doing in this way. Our Savior says "inasmuch as we have not done it unto one of the least of these, ye have not done it unto me."—MRS. S. J. W. AXTELL, Roseville, Ills.

Will you please tell me what is good for pain and cramp in the head, and I am so very nervous I cannot walk up stairs without this terrible cramp. I have had it for five years. I have tried almost everything, but perhaps some one can tell me something better. I always look at the Household expecting to see something that will help me. I hope I will hear soon.—MINNIE MAY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.—The tincture of black cohosh two parts and tincture of colechicum one part in doses of from 20 to 40 drops three times a day.—MRS. E. L. MILLS, Romeo, Mich.

If Mrs. Axtell will sprinkle her carpets with good Scotch snuff, and not sweep too much she will get rid of flees.

If Miss Sadie will scrape an Irish potato and apply the soft pulp to the warts three or four times a day, her warts will all soon disappear.—MRS. C. A. LAWSON, Nord, Ind.

If Sadie will use oil of cinamon on her warts she will find them gone without leaving a mark.

Will some of the ladies tell me how to pickle okra? HATTIE.

If Sadie will cut a slice from a raw potato and rub the hand each night, let the water dry on the wart, it will need but few applications.—M. B.

I saw in the Household Department an inquiry for the seed of the box elder trees. If any persons wish any they can be supplied by addressing.—H. W. S., box 98, Morning Sun, Ia.

FLEAS.—If Mrs. Axtell will allow hemp to grow about her house even a very few stalks, she will find it effectual in keeping away fleas. I have tried it, successfully in several places where they were very troublesome, and know it to be a sure, safe and easy way of getting rid of them.

Now will some one please tell me how to get rid of small black ants. I have found them very annoying of late in sugar bowls, boxes and upon the pantry shelves.—MRS. S. C. JEFFERS, California, Mich.

Can any of our readers give me a cure for a tumor or to ease the pain in them, as I am troubled with one on my face.—MRS. JULIA WEIGHTMAN, Girardville, Pa.

Somebody wanted to know what would cure warts, and as I have tested this cure and know it is sure, I send it for the benefit of others: With a needle prick the wart in two or three places, until it bleeds a very little, and then with a little stick drop a drop or two of strong lye on it, and work it in until you feel it smart. Three applications will be sufficient, sometimes one will do. The wart will gradually disappear. I have tried this a number of times and it never failed me yet.—MRS. H. W. STERLING, Anoka, Minn.

Will one of the Household please give me recipes for making taffy?—MILLIE.

Will some of the Household give me some simple recipe for removing freckles without injury to the skin?—"LITTLE GIRL."

There has not anything appeared in this department in regard to the care of teeth. It certainly is an essential feature in a young lady to have white teeth. Pulverize charcoal; take a cloth, rub across a bar of castile soap (as soap destroys insects generated from decaying matter); dip in charcoal, sprinkle with a little salt; rub thoroughly? then rinse and brush with warm water; rub the second time with a dry towel. Do this once a day until the teeth are clean and white. After that once a week will do. This process will harden the gums and remove all taint from the breath.—"ILLINOIS GIRLS."

In answer to Aunt Fannie's inquiry how to make vinegar, I would say: to 10 gallons of water take 10 pounds of sugar, one gallon hop yeast sponge, set and let get light as for bread, boil one gallon shelled corn till tender, when cool pour in an open keg or jar all together, and in two or three weeks you will have the best of vinegar. Shaking or moving around does not injure it at all, it never dies; keep covered.—MRS. R. J. SIMPSON, Hedgeman, Kan.

Thanks to Rosa Johnson for that simple rug pattern. I think I shall make one, I will send a receipe to make black ink: 8 oz. ext. logwood, 1 oz, bichromate potash, ½ oz. gum arabic, 1 oz. chlorate potash. We use this in our family and know it to be good. In making corn bread or griddle cakes put the disolved soda in the last thing; they will be much nicer. Will some one please contribute a recipe for making vinegar sauce; a very simple recipe desired.—MRS. M. E. L., Butler, Kan.

I want you to tell me how I can learn good manners, or what you might call the etiquette of society. I have no way of learning how to act or appear in society, and I am sure that you will tell me of some way that I can learn how to behave. I am just another one of the FARMER BOYS.

Hopeful was requested by an anonymous writer of May 22nd to send her address, and in return would get a recipe for curing catarrh. The anonymous writer did not send her (or his) address, and we are as wise as before. I therefore request the person above alluded to to send her (or his) address to J. MOUSON, Lyle, Minn.

Mrs. Martha R. Hinshaw of Carmel, Hamilton County, Indiana, wants very much the full name and address of the writer of "Experimental Blunders," in the BLADE of May 8th.

The editor of this department has letters for the following persons whose addresses have been mislaid. Please send at once:

Mrs. Launa Y., Xenia, O., "Lucy," "Janet," Perry Co., Ill. "I. B. Lonesome," and Mrs. S. M. Patterson.

The address of the young lady who offered to make point lace jabots, tie ends, watch pockets, etc., for books or music is also desired by the editor.

### A Base Proposition.

Detroit Free Press.

A Detroiter who has the reputation of being hard pay was waited on the other day by a man who began:

"Mr. Blank, I hold your note for $75. It is long past due, and I wanted to see what you would do about it."

"My note? Ah! yes, yes; this is my note. For value received I promise to pay, and so forth. Have you been to the note-shavers with this?"

"I have, but none of them would have it."

"Wouldn't, eh? And you tried the banks?"

"Yes, sir, but they wouldn't look at it."

"Wouldn't, eh? And I suppose you went to a Justice to see about suing it?"

"I did, but he said a judgment would not be worth a dollar."

"Did, eh? And now what proposition do you wish to make?"

"This is your note for $75. Give me $5 and you can have it."

"Five dollars! No, sir! I have no money to throw away, sir!"

"But it is your own note."

"True, sir, very true, but I'm not such an idiot as to throw away money on worthless securities, no matter who signs them. I deal only in first-class paper, sir, and when that note has a negotiable value I will be pleased to discount it. Good day, sir—looks like settled weather again!"

### A Limb of the Law.

Boston Transcript.

A story comes to Causeur of a certain Judge in this State, who, at the outset of his career as a limb of the law, established himself at Abingdon and hung out his "shingle" as a lawyer. He was a stranger in the town, and soon after his arrival asked a man whom he chanced to meet where he could find the Chairman of the Selectmen. "What do you want with him?" was the Yankee like reply. The young man explained that he was a stranger in town, that he was just starting in his profession, and that he thought it might help him to know the leading people in town. "Oh, that's it, is it?" said the party of whom he sought information. "You are a lawyer, are you, and don't know anybody? The Overseers of the Poor are the men you want to know."

The Zulus are fighting among themselves, and we suspect they have been organizing a Democratic caucus.—*Chicago Tribune.*

# Our Young Folks.

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### WHAT BABY FORGOT.

> You will think this story
> Strange, now, I expect,
> What our precious baby
> Didn't recollect!
> She had seen the Summer
> Fade into the Fall,
> Watched the long, cold Winter,
> Snow-flakes, storms and all!
>
> But when bright-eyed Spring came,
> With her merry train,
> Birds, and buds, and blossoms,
> And the April rain—
> Then our little damsel
> Opened wide her eyes!
> Great was her rejoicing,
> Great was her surprise.
>
> Oh, the pretty violets
> Hiding by the rills,
> Buttercups, and clover blooms,
> Golden daffodils!
> Running streams and laughing breeze,
> Birds, and bees, and bliss!
> Oh, my baby didn't think,
> Didn't dream of this!
>
> Baby had forgotten
> All about the Spring!
> All about the birds and buds,
> Every single thing!
> Thought the cold gray earth
> Wouldn't change her dress,
> But go shivering on and on,
> For evermore, I guess!

—*Mrs. E. N. Turner, in Youth's Companion.*

### A Remarkable Journey.

Two little ladies were going to France, and the old sleigh had been repaired for the purpose of conveying them thither. Not that there was any snow upon the ground in June—not that the ocean had been bridged for their special benefit—not at all—yet they were certainly going, this lovely Summer day, all the way to France in that dingy old pung-sleigh.

One of these young ladies was a dark little elf, with black eyes full of fun; the other was a blonde fairy, whose blue eyes sparkled with mischief. The first was Madame Estella Adora Isabella Irene Jubette; the other was Lady Myrtle Willow.

Now it must be confessed that there were occasions when they were addressed by very different appellations; but just at present they changed their personality, and were the happy possessor of these romantic titles. It must be acknowledged that these high-born dames had very independent notions as to what constituted a voyage to France, and what were suitable costumes for such a journey.

The sleigh was under a shed in the back yard, standing with its shafts turned up against the wall, and was half full of hay. The horse, a handsome white charger, was wholly invisible to ordinary eyes; but his two mistresses could plainly see him pawing and prancing as if impatient to be off. One of the ladies wore a court train, which looked suspiciously as if it were made of calico, and tied by strings around her waist; while the other was sweetly beautiful in a short costume, looped with bows of yellow flannel.

The repairing of the sleigh consisted in pushing the hay to one end, and placing across its sides an elegant and luxurious seat, made of a white pine board.

"If we should happen to want to go to sleep," (which was very likely on such a long journey) we can lie down on the hay," remanded Lady Willow to her stately friend.

When all preparations were completed the ladies climbed into the sleigh, whipped up their horses, and started with great hubbub, to the admiration of all beholders.

Wildly reared and plunged the foaming steed; swift flew the sleigh with its precious load; over mountains and hills, down valleys and dells, through cities and villages. Lady Myrtle Willow lavishly distributed gold and silver to the beggars on the way; but Madame Estella Adoro Isabella Irene Jubette disdainfully curled her aristocratic lips and refused to countenance them in the least.

How exciting it was! On, on, on they flew! The young ladies screeched and screamed with delight, and bounced up and down in thir joy over the beautiful scenery spread out on either hand as far as the eye could reach. After a furious drive of about 10,000 miles, Madame Estelle Isabella suddenly exclaimed:

"Now we are hungry and must have our dinner!"

Down they sat on their sleigh-chariot floor, one each side of the seat, which—O wonder!—instantly became an elegant marble table, loaded with all that appetite could desire; while the vehicle was as suddenly transformed into a magnificent restaurant.

"I'll have some cream-cakes and apple-turn-over," said the Madame Estella Adora.

"I want some turkey and strawberries and cream," said the mild Lady Myrtle.

"Hadn't we both better take some pine-apples and oranges?" asked the madame, as she crammed an invisible cream-cake into her mouth.

"Yes, and a couple of tarts," suggested her companion.

After this substantial and satisfactory meal was dispatched, I am sorry to say that the fine ladies left the restaurant without the slightest notion of paying their bills, deserted their faithful steed, not so much as offering him a whisp of hay, and took passage in a row-boat for China, without having even touched at the shore of France.

"How the sea goes!" exclaimed the excited Madame Estella, frantically rowing with an invisible oar, and tipping wildly about until she nearly fell overboard.

"Frightfully!" cried Lady Myrtle Willow, in a joyous tone; then with a piercing shriek she pointed to a fearful pile of stangles, and cried despairingly:

"See that awful wave! We are surely going to be drowned! Help! Help! Whereupon Lady Estella Adora Isabella lost all self-control, fainted dead away, and lay gasping in the bottom of the boat, until Lady Willow brought her to her senses by holding a piece of brick to her nose.

"Cheer up, your Majesty! here is a light-house coming to save us!" said she encouragingly.

"No," objected Madame Estella, "it is a whale, and we are to ride on its back."

There is so much resemblance between light-houses and whales, that my lady was not at all disconcerted by her mistake, but was proceeding to be shipwrecked in the highest style, when that ungrateful Madame Estella Adora Isabella Irene mounted astride the whale—which the ordinary observers would have called a saw-horse—and, waving a majestic adieu, sailed away, leaving her companion alone in mid ocean.

It was now Lady Willow's turn to faint; and, just as she had gotten herself nicely fainted, she was recalled violently to life by the sudden appearance upon the scene of a terrible monster, in the shape of a small boy, who shouted:

"Here, Em and Carrie! if you don't come in and set the table you can't have any dinner. Mother says so!"

In the twinkling of an eye the raging ocean was re-transformed into a ricketty old shed, the up-turned park into a dingy pung-sleigh, the whale into a saw-horse; and two little girls, feeling cross and petulant at being interrupted in their play, slipped unwillingly into the places of the sweet Lady Myrtle Willow and the magnificent Madame Estella Adora.

—*Eva B. Miller, in June Wide Awake.*

### A Very Queer House.

There are few pleasanter places in Summer than the great square of Et Meidaun at Constantinople. The tall, gray-pointed monument in the middle, like a sentry watching over the whole place, the white houses along either side, the polished pavement, the high white walls and rounded domes, and tall, slender towers and cool, shadowy gateways of the Turkish mosques make a very pretty picture indeed.

Halting to look around, I suddenly espy a pair of yellow Turkish slippers, a good deal worn, lying at the foot of a huge tree which stands alone in the midst of the open space. They are not flung carelessly down, either, as if their owner had thrown them away, but placed neatly side by side; just as an orderly old gentleman might put his slippers beside the fire before going out. And, stranger [thou]gh at least half a dozen bare-[foot] Turks (who might think even an [old] shoe worth picking up) have passed by and seen them, not one of them has ventured to disturb them in any way.

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My Greek companion notices my surprise.

"Aha, Effendi! Don't you think he must have been a careless fellow who left his slippers there? See anything odd about this tree?"

"Nothing but that piece of board on it which I suppose covers a hollow."

"That's just it!" chuckles the Greek. "It covers a *hollow*, sure enough—look here, Effendi!"

He taps thrice upon the "piece of board," which suddenly swings back like a door, disclosing to my astonished eyes, in the dark hollow, the long blue robe, white turban, and flowing beard of an old Turk.

"Peace be with you?" says the old gentleman in a deep, hoarse voice, nodding to my companion, whom he seems to know.

"With you be peace," answers the Greek. "You didn't expect that, did you, Effendi? It's not every day that you find a man living inside a tree?"

"*Does* he live here, then?"

"To be sure he does. Didn't you see his slippers at the doors? Nobody would touch the slippers for any money. They all know old Selim. He has a snug house, after all; and don't pay rent either."

In truth, the little place is snug enough, and certainly holds a good deal for its size. On one side is an earthen water-jar, on the other a huge blanket-like cloak, which probably represents Mr. Selim's whole stock of bedding. A copper stew-pan is fixed to a spike driven into the wood, while just above it a small iron funnel, neatly fitted into a knot-hole of the trunk, does duty as a chimney. Around the sides of the hollow hang a long pipe, a tobacco-pouch, a leather wallet, and some other articles, all bearing marks of long service, while to crown all, my guide shows me, triumphantly, just outside the door, a wooden shelf with several pots of flowers—a garden that just matches the house.

Having given us this sight of his housekeeping, the old gentleman (who has been standing like a statue during the whole inspection) silently holds out his hand. I drop into it a double piastre (10 cents) and take my leave; reflecting that if it is good to be content with little this old hermit is certainly a bit of a hero in his his way.—*David Ker, in Wide Awake.*

### Kitty's Slice of Cheese.

Kitty liked cheese. There was almost always some in the house, for grandpa was very fond of it and mamma kept it for him. One day Kitty wanted some and thought she would get it herself. She knew where it was and could reach it. If she had waited till tea-time, her mother would, no doubt, have given it to her; but she was not at home and Kitty was impatient.

She went into the china closet, took a knife from the tray and began to cut a wide, thin slice, such as she dearly liked. But the knife was sharp; Sarah was very particular about the knives, and always kept them sharp and shining; it slipped, and went right into the little thumb.

It was well for Kitty that instead of going straight down towards the bone, it took a slanting direction, making what she called "a trap door." It was something of a cut, however, and bled freely. Kitty was a brave child and not easily frightened. She made no sound, but dropped the knife, put her other hand under the cut one and ran into the bath-room. She held the poor little thumb under the cold-water faucet till it stopped bleeding, and went quietly back to her play-room. She knew where the soft rags and such things were kept, and she tried to keep her thumb out of sight, and said not a word her mishap to any one.

In fact, she thought she had been rather foolish, and felt ashamed of herself, so she would rather do without pity and comforting than tell even her mother. There was no tell-tale spot on the shelves or floor, and it so happened that no one noticed the cut.

Not till years afterward, when Kitty was grown a young lady, did she mention it. Then she told her mother, and showed her the scar; for there it stayed, a little white line. She has since shown it to her children, and told them the story.—*M. O. J.—The Companion.*

### A Tailless Kite.

As the kite season is now at its hight, boys will be interested to know that a man in Rochester has succeeded in making a kite which dispenses with that troublesome adjustment, a tail. It is made after a Holland pattern, and the Rochester *Express* thus tells how to copy it: "The shape of the kite is what the boys call diamond. The cross-bar, which in tail kites of the diamond pattern, is straight, should be made of hickory and bowed by connecting the ends with a taut string. It should then be placed at right angles with the perpendicular stick and fastened securely, the bend of the bow being backward from the intersection of the sticks. Run a string around over the end of each stick, and cover the frame with light tissue paper. For a four-foot kite the perpendicular stick should extend three feet below the point of intersection with the bow and one foot above it. The bow should be one and one-half feet long on each side of the point of intersection with the perpendicular stick. The belly cord should be united at the point of intersection, and at the same distance down the perpendicular stick as the arms of the bow extend on each side of the perpendicular stick. The band is attached at only two points, the point of intersection, and at a point below, in the four-foot kite mentioned, one and one-half feet below the point of intersection. Tie these two strings together and attach the captive cord, balancing it so that the captive cord shall be exactly opposite the point of intersection, or at right angles with the perpendicular stick frame. The face of the kite is then convex, and the back, of course, concave. If at first you don't succeed, try again. It is fun for all sorts of boys. This form of kite is sometimes very eccentric and as game as a wily fish."

### Wooden Swearing.

The Sabbath school in Rockville was assembled for their monthly concert. The lesson was about swearing, and when the children had repeated their verses, the minister rose to talk to them.

"I hope, dear children," he said, "that you will never let your lips speak profane words. But now I want to tell you about a kind of swearing which I heard a good woman speak about not long ago. She called it *wooden swearing.* It's a kind of swearing that many people beside children are given to, when they are angry. Instead of giving vent to their feelings in oaths, they slam the doors, kick the chairs, stamp on the floor, throw the furniture about, and make all the noise they possibly can. 'Isn't this just the same as swearing?' said she. 'It's just the same kind of feeling exactly, only they do not like to say those awful words; but they force the furniture to make the noise, and so I call it 'wooden swearing.' I hope, dear children, that you will not do any of this kind of swearing either." It is better to let alone wooden swearing and all other kinds of swearing.—*The Little Christian.*

### Conclusions.

Atlantic Monthly.

I. That the havings of to-day are far greater than in the past.

II. That the earnings of the present are greater than in 1860.

III. That the cost of articles that enter into living has not advanced in proportion to our earnings.

IV. That the mass of the people are better fed, clothed, housed, and in possession of more of the comforts of life than at any other period.

V. That the change has been brought about by the development of the forces of nature through discovery, invention, the use of machinery, and the harmonious working of capital and labor.

VI. That capital and labor, instead of being antagonistic, are naturally helpful, and that any conflict between them is brought about by elements beyond the control of either acting separately.

### THE MAN AND THE PICNIC.

> Under the shell-bark hickory tree
> The picnic man he stands;
> A woeful looking man is he,
> With bruised and grimy hands;
> And the soil that sticks to his trouser's knee
> Is the soil of several lands.
>
> His hair is mussed, his hat is torn,
> His clothes are like the ground;
> He wishes he had ne'er been born,
> Or being born, ne'er been found.
> He glares and scowls in wrathful scorn
> As oft he looks around.
>
> At early morn, in suit of white,
> He sought the picnic park;
> His face was clean, his heart was light,
> His loud song mocked the lark.
> But now, although the day is bright
> His world, alas, is dark.
>
> In joyous mood, at early morn,
> He sat upon the stump,
> But soon, as though upon a thorn
> He sat, with mighty jump
> He leaped aloft, and all forlorn
> In haste he did erump.
>
> For lo, in hordes the big black ants,
> With nippers long and slim,
> Went swiftly crawling up his pants,
> And made it warm for him;
> And through the woods they make him dance,
> With gasp, and groan, and vim.
>
> And when the rustic feast is spread,
> And she is sitting by,
> His wildwood garland on her head,
> The love-light in her eye,
> He—woe, oh woe! would he were dead!
> Sits in the custard pie.
>
> And now they send him up the tree
> To fix the picnic swing,
> And up the shell-bark's scraggy side,
> They laugh to see him cling;
> They cannot hear the words he cried,
> "Cad fetch! dog gone! dad thing!"
>
> And now he wisheth he were down,
> And yet he cannot see,
> Just how the giggle, stare and frown
> Escaped by him may be;
> He knows he cannot scramble down
> With his back against the tree.
>
> Sobbing, and sidling, and wailing
> Homeward alone he goes;
> Clay, pie, and grass stains on his pants,
> More and more plainly shows;
> And he avows that to any more picnics,
> He never will go, he knows.
>
> But the morrow comes, and its rising sun,
> Brings balm to the tattered breeks,
> He thinks, after all, he had lots of fun,
> And hopefully, gaily he speaks,
> And he goes to picnics, one by one,
> Nine times in the next five weeks.

### NINETEEN COURSES.

### An American Lady's Account of a Chinese Dinner.

Hartford Courant.

A lady formerly living here who is now the wife of an American official in China, writes to her friends at home an account of a ceremonious dinner which she attended recently. The feast was given by the "deputy," and was attended by only seven persons, three American gentlemen, two American ladies, and two Chinese men beside the host. Describing the deputy as a "lovely old man," the letter says:

He passed to me first a cup of hot wine with a graceful bow; it was only after that that one could sit down. He made the tour of the table and gave each guest his wine, accompanied by the chin-chins (bows) from both parties. Before each guest were three plates, about the size of a little girl's tea set plate, three inches in diameter. On these plates we ate all our dinner except the soups, which were put before us in small bowls. Each one had his chopsticks and two-pronged silver fork. In a few moments, as Mrs. M. and I could not use them very well, we were given our own forks and knives. At each place was a big pile of melon and apricot seeds, and this pile was replenished constantly during the four hours we were at the table. Between the courses everybody was cracking and eating away at the melon seeds. They were not very good, of course, yet it was amusing to nibble at them, and they came in hot from the oven and on the whole did not taste badly.

On the table when we sat down were eight dishes of preserved fruits of different kinds. They were all on those small dishes, but put one on top of the other to make a kind of pyramid, and in a row along the center of the table were other dishes larger in size and holding the more substantial things. On one were slices of lobster and salted walnuts,—very good both of them. On another were goose gizzards cut in thin slices; on another shrimp salad; and on another thin slices of chicken. These were all meant to give an appetite for the dinner which followed. I sat near to the old Deputy, and he helped me from all the different dishes within his reach, only a mouthful or so from each, though. When we had tried all these things the first course was brought on, and as I suppose you imagine, it was "birds' nest soup," and very good too. We have nothing like it at home. After that we had stewed chicken with young onion sprouts.

The third course was cold mutton served with raw turnip cut in long thin strips.

Fourth—awfully good—with pigeon eggs in a kind of acid soup.

Fifth—Cucumbers stuffed with chopped fish.

Sixth.—Roast chicken served in very small bits with mushrooms.

Seventh—Sharks' fins.

Eighth—Mutton dumplings.

[After that there was a little rest, and we walked about the garden, going to work again after half an hour.]

Ninth—Pork soup.

Tenth—Stewed muscles.

Eleventh—Champignons and spinach made together.

Twelfth—Ham in slices.

Thirteenth—Stewed pigeons and bean curd.

Fourteenth—Fish.

Fifteenth—The muscles or fibres of flowers.

Sixteenth—Sea slugs (something awful to look at, just like leeches with pimples on them).

Seventeenth—Mushrooms and bamboo sprouts made together.

Eighteenth—Cakes and bitter almond sauce.

Nineteenth—An entire roast pig.

[It was brought on and then taken away and carved for us. I thought the dinner at an end when we had the cakes and was taken aback to see this animal make it appearance. They served first the crackle or skin. It was A No. 1, and we began each to eat anew; second, hey served the lean meat; third, they served some fat; and then something else, all four from the pig].

Twentieth—Rice with chicken soup, salted cabbage, salt bean curd, chestnut grown in water, and I don't know what.

After that tea, and it was over.

This was followed by a two-days' headache.

### The Crushed Serenader.

San Francisco News Letter.

Young Bilkins went to serenade his girl on Van Ness avenue. The amateur orchestra, of which he is a member, had hardly squelched out the first two bars of "Come where my Love Lies Dreaming," when the second story window went up, and old Boggs, Amelia's father, stuck his head out and remarked;

"Is there no way of compromising this thing?"

"What—w—what?" gasped Bilkins.

"I say, can't we make some arrangement to get out of this matter? How does $4 and an old gas stove strike you?"

"Why—this—this is a serenade," exclaimed Bilkins.

"Exactly; so I see. Now suppose I were to stand the beer and car fare all round, wouldn't you go out in the suburbs somewhere and work off the rest of it in front of some deaf and dumb asylum or other?"

"Well, I'm blowed!" ejaculated the crushed lover.

"I should think you would be, hitched to the end of that trombone. Don't point it this way, for heaven's sake; it might go off."

"Come here and say that, like a man," roared the big drum, who was full of Budweiser and fury. "You bald-headed old pelican, come down!"

"I—I think we had better—better go, as it were boys," murmured the mortified Bilkins, and the disgusted band walked sadly off, scornfully ignoring Bogg's parting injunctions to reform and lead better lives after the thing blew over.

The City of Hamburg, its harbor and the broad tracts of land around it, rest upon a sunken forest, now buried at a great depth below the surface of the earth. New Orleans is similarly situated, the work of thousands of years.—*Exchange.*

# The Farm.

In this Department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Contributions should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany each letter.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

FOREST TREES.—Will some of the readers of the BLADE from the western States give their experience in planting forest trees in the Fall of the year? And if they know of any favorable results, give the time of planting and varieties of trees used.—J. HORRIGAN, Turner, Iowa.

WILL IT MIX?—I should like to know from parties posted if two kinds of corn (white and yellow) planted a distance of 100 feet apart, a railroad running on the said 100 feet, will mix or not? Two of our farmers say it will not on account of the cars running. There is a train about every five hours. It did not mix with me last year but I do not know that it was on account of the cars.—J. L. J., El Paso Colo.

PLOWING SANDY LAND.—I find in the BLADE of April 17th, a very sensible letter on sandy soils, by H. Ward. I would ask, is it best to plow such lands very shallow or fair depth?—P. P. C.

GOPHERS.—"I am having a peck of trouble with pocket gophers. They are rapidly taking my Alfalfa meadow, and I come to you to see if you cannot suggest a way to exterminate the pests. I have been trying a common steel trap, but, up to date this season, have been unable to catch any. Our altitude (7,200 feet above sea level) is too great for the castor bean to ripen, and this remedy is, therefore, of no avail. Is there a trap manufactured in any country that will be of much service, or a poison that can be successfully administered to rid our lands of this nuisance."—W. K., E. Texas Creek, Colo.

PRAIRIE WOLVES.—The wolves catch so many of my chickens that I am almost discouraged in raising hens at all. If some of the BLADE readers will give information, from their own experience, as to how the prairie wolf can be successfully trapped. I think the knowledge will be thankfully received by more than one. I can't poison, for fear of killing my neighbor's dogs.—C. C., Robinson, Kan.

INQUIRY ABOUT SHEEP RAISING.—Will some of your Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska readers inform me through your columns of a good location to engage in sheep raising for wool and mutton, and where a man does not need his own pasture land, and also where he could cut all the hay needed to winter stock? I would not want to go away far from town, so I could give the stock some attention myself, but have a trusty leader to exercise immediate care over them. Anybody who will point me to a good location will confer a favor upon me which I shall try to reciprocate.—DANIEL E. MCBRIDE, Bellefonte, Pa.

## The Best Wool Sheep for the West.

Sheep farming must in time become one of the chief industries of a large part of the Western country, including the territories and Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Much of the country named is peculiarly adapted to this industry by climate, the richness of the grasses, and by the fact that but little other profitable use can be made of the land. We expect to see the day when the foot-hills and mountains of the West will support thousands of flocks of sheep, kept almost exclusively for the wool they will produce. There is no doubt room enough there for flocks to give us all the wool this country needs. The Rocky Mountain *Husbandman* has an article upon the subject which will be of no little interest to the people other than those of Oregon, and for this reason we reproduce it here:

The wool most wanted in Eastern markets and consequently commanding the highest prices, is the grade known as No. 1 or fine medium, or three-eighths blood. It happens fortunately that this is the grade most easily produced here, and the most profitable to the Montana wool grower. It is the result of a cross of any long wool variety upon the Merino, and would be easily produced here by crossing Cotswold, Leicestershire, or Shropshire upon full or three quarter blood Merino. It would be reasonably nearly attained by crossing the common or Oregon sheep with the Merino—at least the result would be a great improvement of much of the present wool product. The wool might not be as long as is desirable, but would be fine enough. It is better to have the wool too fine than too coarse. The result of the cross first suggested would be a large and vigorous sheep, which would do well even in large band, and be well calculated to endure the Winters and get its living even if it should occasionally have to dig in the snow for it; which would always own its lambs and raise them, and affording a medium grade of wool; if hereafter the demand should change to either crosses or fine wool, the change could be made with the cross in breeding. Eastern farmers cannot afford to raise these large sheep because it is too expensive to feed them, while here the amount of fodder consumed is not a consideration. There is now less of this grade of fine medium wool produced than any other, and this state of things is likely to always continue. The difference in value between wool of the common sheep and the wool of the sheep so improved, would be from three to five cents per pound; and if the common sheep has a coarse, heavy skirt, seven cents per pound. Such wool would also always have a quick sale, since it is the only grade which is not always in full supply. It is probable that such sheep would yield a proportion of the worsted wools known in markets East as combing and delaine, which have of late years sold for very full prices; but while the sheep are exposed to all weathers, it is not expected that the worsted selection can be very large.

Montana wool has already attained in the Boston market a better reputation than that of any other territory and some of the States, partly because of its condition and freedom from burrs and seeds. If now it can improve its grade as suggested, and establish a well fixed and known type so that Montana wool will be recognized wherever exhibited, better, larger and more regular prices can be obtained. Already the high reputation of Montana wools is attracting into the territory parties who desire to embark into the business of sheep raising. We expect to see the product very rapidly increased. We believe that growers will find it largely for their advantage to shear as late in the season as they can, thus saving a greater growth and weight of wool, and especially a growth of brighter and stronger staple, which adds to the appearance of the fleece as well as to its value. This is emphatically true if sheep have the scab, as the indications of that disease largely disappear in midsummer.—*American Stockman.*

## Pruning at Midsummer.

It is many years since, from our own experience, we recommended people to prune at midsummer, although we knew it was opposed to the views of many eminent horticulturists. At that time it was regarded as a bold innovation on established rules, and we often since seen articles to show that Summer pruning must be wrong. The reasoning by which this is supported is no doubt very good. It does seem by the reasoning we have referred to, that it ought to be wrong to prune at that season; but on the other hand we have the evidence of our own senses not only that no harm but absolute good resulted from the Summer pruning of trees.

But it seems to be forgotten by many good people that there are two sides to every story—two sides to winter pruning, two sides to summer pruning. Few of these horticultural operations are unmixed good or unmixed evil. In any case what we have to accomplish is to be gained, sometimes at a little expense of good points—good if we are after some other object. So in this summer pruning question. It is said by persons whom the whole horticultural community respect, that "winter pruning strengthens while summer pruning weakens trees;" and if one were to deprive a tree of the whole of its foliage this would probably be true enough to work serious injury. It is on the principle on which noxious weeds are destroyed. Denuded of every leaf as fast as one appears, a plant is often killed in one season. But may this not be difficult when only a few branches are taken off? The remaining leaves and branches have more food at their disposal. What was intended for 1,000 branches is now to be divided among 900. But we are not disposed to enter into these minute points of phisiological science. It is enough for practical men to know that the cutting away of a few branches has never been known to work any serious injury; while the ease with which the wound heals over, is in striking contrast with the long time it takes a Winter wound to get a new coat of bark over it. We have seen in a vigorous, healthy tree, a stout branch of two inches diameter taken off, in which the new bark nearly covered the stump in two years. In Winter the same spot would have been several years in closing over, and perhaps the parts would decay first, and thus lay the foundation of future disease in the tree. So well is this known, that in many places where Winter pruning is practiced to any great extent, it is not unusual to have shellac or some other composition ready to paint over the wounds, to keep out the weather until it shall have closed over by the new bark.

Of course a heavy loss of foliage would be a serious loss to a tree; but it is very rare that any tree has been so much neglected as to need the half or even the fourth of its branches taken off in summer time. But there are in many cases branches here and there along the trunks, of trees which it is an advantage to the tree to lose; and thinning which may be done in various ways to advantage, and in such cases summer pruning will tell a good tale.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

## Pork Packing in the West.

From the "Annual Report of Pork Packing in the West," by Chas. B. Murray, we learn that the past Winter has witnessed a marked growth of the packing business at several of the prominent points distinguished from the six large cities by the term "interior." At Kansas City, which has been at the head of this list now for two seasons, the packing reached 224,000; the increase was 36,000 compared with the previous Winter, and her packing also exceeded that of Louisville by a large number. This place is destined to a further large growth in this industry. Next on the list is Cleveland, where there were 158,097 packed, an increase of 59,335; next Cedar Rapids, 141,083, showing an increase of 15,723. These places all prosecute a liberal Summer packing business. Des Moines packed 101,500, exceeding last year 21,335, and does some Summer work. The fifth on the list is Atchison, Kansas, where English parties have erected an extensive establishment, which began operations about the middle of December, reaching 98,000 on March 1, and will do an all-the-year business. Other important interior places are Omaha, 74,658, an increase of 24,658; Dubuque, 68,420, about the same as last year; St. Joseph, 65,000, about the same as last year; Peoria, 65,000, an increase of 23,500; Sabula, 59,232, an increase of 32,232. These places embrace all that killed upward of 50,000 hogs the past Winter. Keokuk packed 50,300 the previous Winter, and 34,300 the last season, being the only interior point of similar prominence that does not show an increase this year. The methods of cut and cure pursued by these and other interior packers being in every respect equal to those of the larger cities, their product becomes not only "regular" in the trading operations of leading centers, but their product likewise meets a ready sale for direct export movement.

In the report no cognizance is given to places which return less than 300 hogs packed. The aggregate number of hogs packed the past Winter at places which are reported at less than 500 head is 11,796, and at all places reporting less than 1,000 the aggregate is 43,850 head—so that if all under 1,000 head were entirely ignored, it would make no important difference in the general result, as this number is but a little over one-half of one per cent. of all the packing in the West.

Information received during the Winter and at the close of the season shows beyond doubt that farmers put up an unusual number of hogs during the past Winter, under the influence of low prices. In the light of past observations Mr. Murray does not however anticipate any appreciable influence on the Summer markets, by this home-packed product, for little of it will be consumed by parties who would otherwise have purchased a like amount of hog product.—*Western Rural.*

## England's Agricultural Depression.

There is a strong pressure being brought in England just now, in favor of such protection laws as will enable farmers to get better prices for produce, and this in the face of the fact, that England has not, and cannot possibly produce half what she eats, even with greater average produce per acre, than in any other country on the Globe, her elaborate system of high farming, and Belgium and Holland perhaps excepted. In relation to the policy of protecting them, John Bright, in answer to an inquiry from the editor of the *North American Review*, goes over the ground from a British standpoint of free trade, from which we make the following extract:

I do not think there is any chance of return in this country to the doctrine of protection. We export everything but agricultural produce; to protect our manufacturers is manifestly impossible; from another cause, the protection of our land produce is not more possible. Half our population exists on imported food; to limit this import by customs duties, in order to raise the price of home grown food, is a proposition that cannot be entertained for a moment. Such a scheme offered to Parliament and the country, would destroy any government and any party.

We are passing through a time of commercial depression; its causes are apparent to those who examine and consider the facts of recent past years. But in times of trouble, ignorant men seize upon unlike and impossible propositions and schemes for relief. There is no special medicine for this malady. Time, patience, the working of natural laws, the avoidance and cessation of the excitement and half madness of the past, and a general economy will bring about a cure, not without some or much suffering, but without failure.

We adopted free trade in the year 1846. But our land-owners and farmers and multitudes of our people did not comprehend the principles we taught, and now a new generation is on the stage, ill-acquainted even with the facts of 40 years ago. There has been no great distress since our corn law was abolished; and now, when trouble has come for a time, some of the sufferers and some of the quack doctors who are always ready to prescribe for the public, cry out for protection, as if we had never tried it before, and as if it had been found a specific in other countries.

There is no danger of our going back to protection. The present trouble will pass away. It has been aggravated by the evil policy of our Government, and that also will pass away; and the simpletons who are looking for relief to an exploded doctrine and practice, will elapse into that silence and obscurity which become them.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Two Gascons are talking of the Exposition, to which they had sent safes of their manufacture. "Oh!" said one of them, "for incombustibility I defy the world! See, I made the experiment; I put a cock in my safe, and the whole on a hot fire. When the metal was red I had it opened; well, the cock crowed!" "In my case," said the other, smiling down upon the first, "my safe was in a burning furnace. When the metal began to melt I had it opened; my cock had died of cold!"—*Paris Figaro.*

# CONGRESSIONAL.

## Forty-sixth Congress—Extra Session.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The concurrent resolution providing for adjournment June 17, was also received and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill was then considered by sections.

Sen. COOKE moved to take up and consider the resolution discharging the Committee on Finance from further consideration of House bill 564 (the Warner Silver bill), and declaring it before the Senate for action.

The vote on the taking up of the resolution was—yeas, 21; nays, 22, as follows: Yeas—Bailey, Beck, Call, Coke, Davis (Ill.), Garland, Harris, Hereford, Hill (Ga.), Houston, Jones, Maxey, Pendleton, Saulsbury, Slater, Thurman, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker and Wallace, 21; nays—Allison, Booth, Burnside, Cameron, (Wis.), Carpenter, Chandler, Conkling, Dawes, Eaton, Ferry, Groome, Hill (Col.), Jones (Fla.), Kellogg, Kirkwood, Lamar, Logan, Morrill, McPherson, Platt, Rollins and Saunders, 22.

Sen. CONKLING moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Claims—ayes 27, nays 16.

On motion of Sen. COCKRELL, the communication of the Secretary of War relating to discrimination in rates of freight by the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the United States was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Sen. WALLACE, the House joint resolution fixing the date at which the pay of employes, paid for the session only, shall begin, was taken up. The Senate Committee amendments were agreed to, and the resolution passed.

On motion of Sen. VOORHEES, the Senate took up the House joint resolution passed today, providing for the erection of a monument to mark the birth-place of George Washington.

Sen. VOORHEES, in the course of a few remarks in advocacy of the resolution, said it would be a graceful act to mark the conclusion of a somewhat acrimonious session of Congress for the Senate to pass this measure at once, and in the same patriotic spirit evinced by the House in its adoption.

The yeas and nays were called, and the resolution passed without a dissenting voice.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Mr. HARRIS asked leave to offer a joint resolution to appropriate $3,000 for a monument to mark the birth place of George Washington. He remarked that the house of Washington's parents has disappeared and nothing remained to show to posterity where the father of his country was born.

The SPEAKER asked whether there was any objection to the joint resolution.

Mr. GARFIELD—None on this side, I am sure.

The joint resolution was then adopted.

Mr. MCMAHON reported back from the Appropriation Committee a bill making appropriations for certain Judicial expenses of the Government. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole and the House immediately went into Committee, general debate on the bill being limited to 40 minutes.

Mr. MCMAHON proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill. The Committee had reduced the appropriations for the pay of District Attorneys and their assistants, $50,000; for the pay of Marshals and their deputies, $50,000, and for the pay of jurors, $125,000. The fees of witness had been left according to the estimate of the Department of Justice. He was sorry the Committee had not been able to reduce the pay of Marshals a great deal more than it had. No money was appropriated for the payment of special Deputy Marshals for election purposes, because a clause in the bill provided that no part of the money appropriated should be used to pay any salary, etc., under or in virtue of title 26, Revised Statutes, or any provision therefor. That title covers the appointment of Deputy Marshals and the subpena of witnesses before Supervisors of Elections. Section three of the bill repealed the test oath and provided a new method of drawing jurors. Section four provided that no citizen shall be disqualified from service as a juror on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. HISCOCK thought the bill simply meant a deficiency. It meant that a deficiency bill would be brought in some time in the future. The Committee on Appropriations had seen fit to bring in a bill which cut down last year's appropriations and the only effect of which would be a denial of justice and the postponement of the trial of cases.

Mr. GARFIELD welcomed, as being in the right direction, that clause of the bill which itemized the expenses of Courts. That clause of the bill which necessarily created a deficiency was objectionable. Of course he could not vote against a bill because there was not enough in it, but when he came to a clause like this, "That no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay salaries, compensation, fees, and expenses, by virtue of Title 26, Revised Statutes," and when the statutes commanded the President to execute them, he (Garfield) said that the House was not merely neglecting to appropriate, but was nullifying the enforcement and execution of the laws. These were laws which the House and Senate tried to repeal and had not the constitutional power to do. The real state of the fact was this: Congress was to-day constitutionally powerless to repeal these laws, but the committee on appropriations proposed to pass a bill by which for the coming year the law shall be not repealed but nullified, non-enforced. That was only an indirect way of doing temporarily and for one year what Congress had no constitutional power to do absolutely and permanently. He hoped the House would think better of it and strike that out of the bill. He criticised, also, the second section of the bill prohibiting any department of the government from making any contracts or incurring any liability for the future payment of money not appriated.

Mr. COX—Is not that substantially the law now?

Mr. GARFIELD—In 1870 Congress passed a law restricting the expenditure for any one year to the appropriations made for that year. Then it was found that heads of departments pretended to make obligations in the form of a contract, and it was enacted that no department of the Government shall involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of the appropriations. In *pari materia*, as a part of the same provision, it is provided in section 3,732 that no contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made unless the same is authorized by law, except (and here is an exception utterly overlooked in this law) in the War and Navy Departments for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, water or transportation. This may throw a little side light on another bill to be reported for the army. Under the law as it now stands, if Congress neglected to pass the regular appropriation bill, or if the appropriations ran out, the army is still to be fed and not starved to death. It [illegible] and not left naked; it is [illegible]ed and not left idle. So, [illegible] navy. But here is a section [illegible] that.

Mr. COX—The ac[illegible] contains no exception whatever.

Mr. GARFIELD—[illegible] have read from the existing revised st[illegible] two sections that must be construed t[illegible]her. The one does not repeal the other. It was enough for me to know that that is the law. But here is an inhibition not merely to make any contract but "incur any liability." That is a term which is broader than has been in the statute hitherto. What does it mean? It would prevent the President from sending a Minister extraordinary to a foreign country, although authorized to do so by the Constitution. It would prevent him from appointing a judge to a new judicial district. In short, any executive act which the President is commanded to perform he is here forbidden to perform if its performance incurs any liability. The meaning of it all is this: During the current year there is to be an election for Congress in the State of California and in Westchester District, New York. This section is aimed at this, that neither President, nor Court, nor Marshals, nor Deputy Marshals shall be allowed to supervise and keep the peace at these elections. It is put there to nullify the power of the United States to be present at these elections. Now, if we have resisted the repeal of righteous laws under coercion, none the less will we resist their nullification.

Mr. SPRINGER—Is it not within the province of the majority in the House and Senate to withhold the appropriations for any purpose?

Mr. GARFIELD—Oh, yes.

Mr. SPRINGER—And what complaint have you to make against the majority for refusing the appropriations for the objects which they deem subversive of the rights and liberties of the people?

Mr. GARFIELD—I can better answer your question by quoting from the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Tucker) that "right is duty plus power." We are all here under the solemn sanction of an oath. We have all sworn that we will well and faithfully perform the duties of a Representative under the Constitution, and this Constitution says that Congress shall appropriate for certain purposes—for the President, the judges and other functionaries of the Government. If any gentleman here should see fit to neglect that high duty and to violate that great obligation they must answer for it to their own conscience, their God and their country; but as for me, I hold that to appropriate money required by law is my duty, and my vote shall be for the appropriation under the laws as they are.

Mr. M'MAHON replied to Mr. Garfield, and made ironical allusions to the gentleman's returning appreciation of his duties under the Constitution and law, and asserted that the Democratic side of the House had uniformly voted for every appropriation bill, while the Republican side had uniformly voted against them until yesterday, when they voted for the legislative appropriation bill in the old style Republican way, that is, without discussion, putting it through in a lump.

The general debate was closed, and the Committee proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendments.

Mr. HISCOCK moved to strike out the clause providing that no money appropriations shall be used for carrying out the provisions of Title 26, Revised Statutes, and insert a clause appropriating $20,000 for that purpose. Rejected—yeas, 82; nays, 115.

Efforts were made from the Republican side to have the bill amended in various ways, but all were rejected.

On motion the Finley amendment was adopted, providing that the names of jurors shall be placed in a box by the Clerk and Commissioner, alternately, without reference to party affiliations.

On motion of Mr. Maginnis, the per diem of jurors in various territories was fixed at $3.

Mr. FROST offered an amendment, repealing sections 1,016, 2,018, 2,020 and all the succeeding sections down to and including sections 2,027; 5,522 and 5,031, and all other sections of the revised statutes, and all laws and parts of laws authorizing the appointment of Chief Supervisors of election, special Deputy Marshals or general Deputy Marshals, having any duties to perform in regard to any election, etc. On a division, the vote stood 26 in the affirmative to 57 in the negative.

Mr. MILLS made a point there was no quorum voting.

Mr. FROST asked leave to withdraw his amendment, but Mr. CONGER objected, and on the vote by tellers most of the Republicans voted in the affirmative for the purpose of obtaining a yea and nay vote in the House. The amendment was, however, rejected, yeas 73, nays 76, and the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

A separate vote was demanded by Mr. CONGER on the amendment adopted in Committee fixing the per diem of Jurors in the Territories at $3, and it was rejected—nays, 160.

The bill was then passed, ayes, 102; nays, 85; a strict party vote. The only Greenbacker voting (Stevenson) voted in the affirmative. Adjourned.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

In the Senate consideration was resumed of Sen. McDonald's bill to authorize the use of troops in certain cases and to repeal certain election laws.

Sen. HILL spoke at length and closed with an eloquent appeal to the American people to abandon sectionalism whether tending toward secession or despotism, and return to the Constitutional Government as inaugurated by Madison, and expounded by Webster, and as it stands unaltered by the amendments growing out of the war.

Sen. Hill's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause in the galleries.

Sen. BLAINE gave notice that he would at another time reply to Sen. Hill's remarks.

Mr. MORRILL then read a speech principally devoted to the defense of the Republican party and in support of its financial policy as opposed by the inflation plans of the Democratic party.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back with sundry amendments, the House Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and said he would endeavor to have it taken up for action to-morrow. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened the President pro tem. laid before the Senate the House bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses of the Government, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The President pro tem. appointed Sens. Davis (W. Va.), Wallace and Allison members of the Conference Committee on the bill repealing certain clauses of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of last session, the House having insisted upon its amendment to certain Senate amendments thereto.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the Coinage Committee, reported a bill for the adoption of the metric system of weights, measures and coinage. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. CARLISLE, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate bill to allow vinegar factories which were established and operated before the 1st of March, 1879, to continue their business by the use of alcoholic vapor even when within 600 feet of a distillery or rectifying house, prohibited by the existing law under regulations to be prescribed. The bill passed.

The morning hour was dispensed with, the pending business in that hour, the bill relative to the removal of causes from State to the Federal Courts, having been referred to the Committee of the Whole, not to be brought up at the present session.

Mr. KNOTT, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the report of that Committee on the veto message of the President. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

Mr. CLYMER, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, who has charge of the bill, made a brief explanation of it.

Mr. HAWTHORNE moved to reduce the maximum of the army from 25,000 to 15,000.

After debate the proposition was rejected.

Mr. WEAVER moved to strike out the section providing that each member of the graduating class of 1879 and 1880 of the Military Ac[illegible]emy may, after graduating, elect to re[illegible] $750, and the acceptance of that sum [illegible]ender him ineligible to appointme[illegible] the army until two years after h[illegible]ion, except in case of war.

The [illegible]strike out was defeated and an ame[illegible]corporating in the section the wo[illegible]e consent of the Secretary of Wa[illegible]

On m[illegible] Mr. [illegible] JOHNSON (Va.) section nine, [illegible] promotions in the army, was st[illegible]

Con[illegible] the main portion of the bill ha[illegible]concluded the committee proce[illegible] consideration of section six, [illegible]hat no money herein appropriat[illegible] be paid for the subsistence, equip[illegible], transportation, or compensation of the [illegible]y to be used as a police force at the p[illegible]

Ger[illegible] debate upon that section was opened by Mr. Banker, who viewed the section as a mere incumbrance—as a mere political tub thrown to the whale, inasmuch as the President was not now clothed with the power of placing troops of the United States around the polls as a police force.

Mr. HAWLEY said the Republicans in looking at the section had naturally begun to wonder whether there was not a covert meaning in it, because as it stood it was merely an incumbrance. What was a police force? It was a sworn constabulary, duly organized. That the Republican party had ever claimed that the army should be used as a police force was a mistake. The section might command the assent of the Republicans of the deepest dye who believed in having the Federal law respected everywhere and at all times.

Mr. GARFIELD reviewed the attempts of the majority to obtain a repeal of what it termed grievances. The minority had said at the last session, and it still said, that it never had insisted on the use of the army to run elections; that there never had been such a law; that it had never desired to have such a law, or such a practice as that; and that if anything vital was necessary to prevent the running of elections by the bayonet it was ready to help prevent it. When the present session had opened the majority had brought in an army bill which had in it, not the repeal of the offensive law, but a proposition to modify the law of 1865 as to enlarge its restrictions and which carried with it an absolute criminal statute against any civil officer who should keep the peace at polls by calling in an armed force to help him. That bill had been wrecked on the rock of the Constitution and had gone down and no longer lived on the waters of the political sea. [Applause on the Republican side.] Then came the second chapter. A short bill had been introduced declaring, in effect, that the army should not be used to enforce any of the laws of the Union any where in the Union, if there happened to be an election being held there. The Republicans had pointed out the monstrous paralysis that would be visited on the executive department if there should be days on which the law could not be enforced. That bill had also run against the rock of a constitutional veto and had gone down and not a bubble remained above the place where it had gone down. [Applause on the Republican side.] How the present bill had been brought in and he particularly complimented the gentleman (Johnson) upon whose motion the ninth section had been stricken out. The army would not forget him, and the country would not forget him for that act. Section six did not profess to repeal any law of the United States, and therefore it was obnoxious in that respect. He (Garfield) wanted to affirm that the thing prohibited, if anything was prohibited by the section, was something that did not prevail under any practice in the country, and, furthermore, that he did not know of any man in the world who was in favor of using the army of the United States as the ordinary police force in the States. [Derisive laughter.] There were about 40,000 polling places in the country, and with an army of 25,000 men each polling place would have about three-quarters of a soldier to act as a police. If there was anybody in favor of employing the army in that way, he (Garfield) did not know where the lunatic lived. [Laughter.] The Republicans had held that they would not let these righteous laws be repealed as a condition of getting the appropriation bills. That they had resisted and would resist, all such measures, but they would not let themselves under the excitement of party feeling, to be placed really or apparently in any attitude inconsistent with the old established principles of American liberty. Suppose the sixth section gave the President power to use the army as a police force, was there one man who would vote for it?

Mr. FINDLEY—Did not the gentleman vote for substantially that proposition?

Mr. GARFIELD—Never in my life. Continuing, he said that if anybody thought that if, for any party purposes, they could get him or anybody else to cast a vote that implied the belief that the army had been used as a police force they were mistaken. They would not catch him in such an open trap with so small a piece of cheese. [Laughter.] He witnessed military interference at elections but once, and that had been in 1862, when a flagrant war had been raging and it had been the military interference of the enemy of the United States. In the Autumn of that year he had been in Chattanooga and together with his comrades from Ohio, he had been permitted to vote for Governor of Ohio, and while they were voting shells thrown from the works of the enemies of the United States had been bursting over their heads and had killed many of the voters, and that was the only military interference with elections he had ever witnessed [applause on the Republican side], and it was to prevent that kind of interference that the United States Army had warded off the enemies of the Union. In October, 1865, there occurred for the first time in connection with the army the words "to keep the peace at the polls," but the proposition to say that the army was a police was a proposition so extreme that he trusted that no man on his side of the House would give the color of an opinion that he favored it; that he held that section 6 repealed, or suspended, or modified any statute that now existed.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Wis.)—Are you in favor of it at any time, under any circumstances, and in any emergency, to use the army to keep the peace at the polls?

Mr. GARFIELD—Not in the sense of using that army as an ordinary police force.

Mr. WILLIAMS—I do not mean as an ordinary police force, but in any form whatever.

Mr. GARFIELD—I am in favor of using the army of the United States, the navy of the United States, and all the militia of the United States to enforce the laws of the Union, or any one of them, everywhere, and in all ways.

Mr. WILLIAMS—Including that "to keep the peace at the polls." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GARFIELD—If you have got a law to authorize the President of the United States to use the army as a police force, yes; I am in favor of that.

Mr. WILLIAMS—Do you think we have that law?

Mr. GARFIELD—I think we have not and never have had [applause], and never ought to have, until this country gets in a worse condition in regard to its power of controlling itself than we have ever seen it, except during the days of the war. If my friends will remember, it was distinctly provided in the law of last year that the army should not be used as a *posse* in any case except where the law expressly provided that it should be, and therefore in the presence of that legislation, passed unanimously by the Republican Senate. There is no clause in all the statutes of the United States to which this sixth section can attach itself as a repealing clause, and it will be in the minds of the public precisely what each man pleases to make it, but in the minds of the Courts and the executive officers of the Government it will be just what it reads on its face, a mere stump speech, having no legislative effect whatever. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. CLYMER took the floor but yielded five minutes to Mr. Cox who announced his remarks in the midst of impatient shouts of "vote, vote," from the Democratic side.

Mr. COX taunted the Republican side of the House with not retreating in good order, but that there was a rout in their camp.

Mr. PRICE—I think we have advanced considerable.

Mr. COX (to Mr. Price.)—I did not ask you, my reverend brother, to speak. [Laughter.] I would like to hear you on temperance or on the Moline water power.

Mr. RICE—I presume that on the subject of temperance I could benefit my friend considerably. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—If I could only infuse a little of the old Bourbon element into my friend from Iowa he would be a wiser and better man. [Laughter.] I am not myself in favor of this bill. As to the 25,000 men, I do not think we need so large an army, either for the red man, the black, or the white man. The gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) covers his retreat very handsomely, in large rhetoric and with some thunder from on high to help him; a mere *brutum fulmen* without lightning, for he did not strike anybody except the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Williams.) I understand the motives of my friend from Ohio. The other side of the House knows that the army cannot be used now in the solid South. They are willing to give up all they have said and to retreat ingloriously under the shield of the gallant soldier from Ohio. But they want to supplement the ragged rascals of Supervisors at the North with the army. This is their motive; they mean, if possible, to carry the election in 1880 and for that they want the troops at one point and the Supervisors at another. They mean to strike down either by force or fraud the right of the citizen to vote.

Finally the debate closed, and both sides of the House renewed the impatient call for a vote.

Mr. BAKER moved to strike out the sixth section, which was rejected, only 10 voting for the motion.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill, and the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to, and the bill passed—ayes, 172; nays, 31. The negative vote was divided between Democrats and Republicans.

Adjourned.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

Sen. BECK offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The substitute does not change the amount appropriated but is intended to improve the form of the bill. Ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Sen. WALLACE from the Committee on Appropriations reported without amendment the House bill making appropriations for certain Judicial expense and said that he would endeavor to call it up to-day. Placed on the calendar.

The bill continuing Gen. Shields' pension of $100 per month to his widow and children, was taken up.

The amendment by Sen. Dawes, granting a pension of $50 per month to Mrs. Fletcher Webster, was adopted.

Sen. LOGAN supported the bill and warmly eulogized his late friend, Gen. Shields.

The resolution offered by Sen. Bayard, was adopted, ordering printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs the proceedings in the original Fitz John Porter case.

Sen. BLAINE called up the McDonald bill and replied to Sen. Hill's speech of yesterday.

The Army Appropriation bill was received from the House.

Mr. WITHERS moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CONKLING objected to the bill being read more than once to-day. It accordingly went over till to-morrow without reference.

The Mississippi River Improvement bill was taken up, but without acting thereon the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Mr. MURCH from the Committee on Public Buildings reported a resolution for the investigation of the mode of construction, etc., of all public buildings of the Government with the power to sit during the recess at Washington and other cities. Under a point of order made by Garfield the resolution was referred to Committee of the Whole.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, prohibiting officers of claimants against, or contractors under the United States, from contributing money for political purposes.

Owing to the expiration of the morning hour, the bill went over without action.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table. When the Senate bill in regard to jurors in United States courts was reached Mr. Herbert, by instruction from the Judiciary Committee, moved an amendment providing that in selecting the names for grand and petit jurors the Clerk and Commissioner shall in nowise have regard to political affiliation, but shall look solely to the qualifications prescribed by law, and that persons possessing such qualifications shall be entitled to serve without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, but no officer or employe of the United States, or of any State, shall be competent to serve.

Mr. ROBESON representing the minority of the Judiciary Committee, remarked that as the same provision had been embodied in the Judiciary bill passed by the House the other day, no amendment would be offered on the part of the minority.

Mr. CONGER desired to move the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, but was precluded by a call for the previous question. The Republican side of the House thereupon at the suggestion of Mr. Conger refrained from voting, so that there was no quorum to second the previous question and a call of the House was ordered.

After more than an hour spent on the call of the House, that ineffectual movement was abandoned and the House adjourned.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

When the House for commencement of the Senate session arrived the members being still in caucus, not a single Senator was present except the President pro tem. Thurman, who commanded silence by the usual rap of the gavel and the Chaplain offered prayer invoking "divine blessing upon the deliberation of this body." During the prayer Sen. Hill came in, and at its conclusion, the President pro tempore, glancing at the empty seats, said: "The Senator from Georgia will come to order, and the Secretary will read the journal of yesterday's proceedings."

The army appropriation bill was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up as reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

Sen. WINDOM said the House Legislative Appropriation bill was incomprehensible. He preferred the form of the vetoed bill, and to test the sense of the Senate moved to recommit the bill, that the Committee might be able to report the bill in its usual form.

Sen. HOUSTON opposed the motion on account of the delay it would cause.

Sen. ALLISON supported, and Sen. DAVIS (W. Va.) opposed Sen. Windom's motion.

A long discussion took place, although a quorum was not present.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up as reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion to recommit was lost, yeas 23, nays 32. A strict party vote, except that of Sen. Davis, (Ills.) who voted yea.

Sen. ANTHONY hoped that the substitute offered by Sen. Beck would be considered.

Sen. BECK explained that the Committee had not reported on his substitute. He felt compelled to stand by the action of his Committee and would support the bill as reported.

The bill was then read for action on the Committee amendments.

When the first clause had been read Sen. Windom asked Sen. Beck to inform him how much money that clause appropriated.

Sen. BECK said he could tell how much the whole bill appropriated, namely, about $15,900,000. It was hard to say what any one clause appropriated.

Sen. WINDOM said every clause of Sen. Beck's substitute showed just what money was voted by it and he wanted to know if Sen. Beck could tell within $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 of what the clause appropriated. [Laughter.]

Sen. BECK'S reply and the discussion that followed was a repetion of the previous debate.

Sen. BLAINE rose to a point of order and asked in what preliminary form he could offer an amendment to any of the clauses repealed or continued by this bill if he objected to any of them.

Sen. BECK thought this bill could be amended just like any other.

Sen. BLAINE said nothing could be amended that was not read at the Clerk's desk. He could not fire a blank shot in the air in the hope that it would strike something in last year's bill.

Sen. BECK thought that last year's bill could be read.

Sen. BLAINE did not know under what rule.

The presiding officer (GARLAND) remarked that he did not feel called upon to decide a hypothetical case and asked Sen. Blaine to state his amendment.

Sen. BLAINE therefore offered an amendment to substitute $3,000 for $3,500 for wagons for transporting the Senate mails.

There was then considerable laughter and confusion. Nobody could find such a provision in the bill, and Sen. Blaine would only say that it came in somewhere under the first clause.

Several Democratic Senators protested against this method of what they considered obstruction.

After some further debate Sen. BLAINE withdrew his amendment and the bill was proceeded with. At the end of each clause the debate was resumed, as indicated above, Sen. Blaine at one time going so far as to say that the bill really appropriated nothing for the year 1880, but only amended and limited the appropriation for 1879.

Sen. SAULSBURY denounced what he called the captious criticism of the bill. He would say that any man who attempted to consider the bill would be a jackass if he could not understand what Congress meant by it.

Great laughter followed this remark, and good humor took the place of the general irritation before manifested.

Sen. BAILEY submitted an amendment appropriating $150,000 for collecting statistics and compiling matter for the annual and special reports and editing and publishing circulars of information by the Bureau of Education. Adopted.

The bill was reported back to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

Sen. BLAINE obtained an assurance from Sen. Beck that the bill contained nothing affecting the disputed political questions, saying that he could not find out himself what it did or did not contain.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Sen. WALLACE moved to take up the Supplemental Judicial Appropriation Bill.

Sen. WHYTE moved to proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Sen. CONKLING moved to adjourn. Agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Mr. MORTON from the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported by unanimous consent a bill to allow any telegraph company to land Ocean cables on the coast of the United States. This is the bill reported by Fernando Wood in the last Congress and intended to cut off all class legislation. The bill is subject, however, to terms of such grants as have heretofore been made by Congress for the laying and maintaining telegraph cables. The bill passed. The House soon afterwards adjourned.

## The English Grain Market.

LONDON, June 10.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The weather during the past week was very wet in some parts of the Country. However, the growth and color of the wheat is improved and cereals are growing rapidly. The depressing advices of the last six weeks were succeeded by more promising ones. Winter wheat was improved, and barley and oats are tolerably healthy. The delivery of English wheat at the country markets are unreduced, but the offerings at Mark Lane are light and trade flat, both in town and country. Inferior parcels are nearly unsaleable, while the choicest lots have barely maintained last week's prices. Influenced by improved reports and the increased supplies from abroad, the local trade was very quiet. The large arrivals of wheat from America and Russia have weighed heavily upon business. The week's business was desultory, as trade was interfered with by the holidays.

The imports for the week into London to Friday were 44,600 quarters. The visible supply in America is further heavily reduced, and shipments from Northern Russia are arriving daily.

The temporary scarcity of mixed American maize on spot enabled sellers to establish an advance of three pence to six pence per quarter, and the demand was strengthened by the scarcity and dearness of fodder. Cargoes off the coast are little changed, 21 shillings nine pence to 22 shillings being the present value for sound mixed, but there are sellers of large cargoes for June delivery at 20 shillings. Barley and oats show a falling off in sales at last week's prices, dealers only satisfying their immediate wants. The arrivals at the port on call during the past fortnight were limited, and after slight fluctuations wheat closed steady and but little changed. Ghirka was occasionally dearer, but inferior American somewhat receded. For maize there was moderate inquiry at late rates. Barley steady. The sales of English wheat last week were 49,747 quarters at 41s 7d, against 30,984 quarters at 49s for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending May 31 were 868,917 hundred weight of wheat and 120,914 hundred weight of flour.

A man in Utica has been detected in the act of translating "Pinafore" into Welsh. Wghat! nvgr! wjell hrdgly evjr.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

## THE KELLOGG-SPOFFORD CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—William L Raymond was before the Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. He is Kellogg's witness, Spofford having no more witnesses in readiness.

Raymond put his hand on the Bible when sworn, but declined to kiss the book.

Raymond testified that in 1877 he was Clerk in the Packard Legislature, and was present when Kellogg was voted for in Joint Convention. Seventeen Senators and 65 Representatives were present. Among those voting were Samuel Thomas and Jules Sevienges. He recorded the votes, and on re-examination disclosed no error.

Replying to Kellogg, the witness said: After voting for Senator for the long term, the joint Convention adjourned for one hour, when James Lewis was elected for the short term. The latter is now Naval Officer at New Orleans, but was not then.

Replying to Merrick, Randall said he made minutes at the time of all members who voted for Kellogg.

Had visited witnesses in this case since their arrival, and had talked with personal friends. Had shown his notes to Shellabarger, Sypher and John Malaire, but to nobody else.

The Committee then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning resumed the Kellogg-Spofford case.

Merrick said he had no further use for Delacy as a witness. As this witness had been arrested for perjury, he (Merrick) had asked the District Attorney for the privilege of assisting in the prosecution should he be indicted.

Mr. Hoar, alluding to the criminal charge, said that it was an extraordinary proceeding.

Chairman—"The Committee has nothing to do with this matter."

Mr. Hoar—"I think it has."

Mr. Houston—"When it comes up here we can argue it."

Mr. Hoar—"We will argue it when it seems proper."

Mr. Merrick said Delacy was one of his witnesses.

Mr. Hoar remarked, the universal rule was, while any cause was pending, the criminal process was never used as a means of coercion of the witness, and, when such witness was arrested, to decline further prosecution until the cause out of which the offense arose was concluded.

J. R. Watson (colored), of New Orleans, testified that he had been a letter-carrier in that City, that he knew Tom Murray, but never told him that he occupied Thomas' seat in the Legislature on election day and voted for Kellogg; he did not occupy the seat of Thomas or of any other member on election day. The witness gave an account of his arrangement with Murray and Cavanac to swear to an affidavit that he had represented Thomas in the Legislature and voted for Kellogg. After making out the statement Murray said to the witness to strike Flood for $200. Flood was one of the negotiating parties. He was told to get the money while the iron was hot; witness obtained $5 from Flood on account until the matter could be fixed up. Murray said to him that the friends of Nicholls wanted to prove bribery; that dead men could tell no tales, and he (witness) would personate Thomas and vote for Kellogg, the profit would figure up $1,500; Murray told him that if Spofford did not pay these negroes they would go back on him, and added: "We, and the other colored men who made out affidavits, do not intend to swear to them until we are paid." Spofford is worth $2,000,000 and wanted the Senatorship only to gratify his ambition. Witness said he signed one or two statements and a *quasi* oath.

Merrick—It was a flat, straight forward lie?

A.—No, there was some truth in it.

Merrick then showed the witness the affidavit to which he had sworn on the 8th of May.

He denied that he told Murray that he personated Thomas and voted for Kellogg; he fulfilled the part of his bargain with Murray.

Q.—Who forced you to make the affidavit?

A.—I was persuaded to do it, and I did not think the act involved legal responsibility.

Q.—It was moral turpitude?

A.—I had a right to so act.

Q.—You swore to a lie.

A.—It was truth judiciously expressed.

Q.—There are times, then when you can swear to a lie. Is that the way you understand conscientious scruples?

A.—I am a minister. [Laughter.]

Q.—In God's name of what church?

A.—Of all the colored churches: I am a Universalist. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you believe in hell?

A.—I do, but have modified my sentiments. So far as that is concerned I have a reserved right. It is scriptural to not let the left hand know what the right hand does.

Q.—You formerly taught religious ideas, but now you have gone into swearing?

A.—Bulldozers have chased all that away. I have certain reserved rights on general principles.

Q.—You reserve the right to lie and to suppress the truth. I want to know whether that is so?

A.—No.

Q.—What have become of your reserved rights?

A.—The moral air of Washington has purified my ideas. [Laughter.]

Q.—Like the chameleon, you have changed your hue, and so have your character partake of the morals of the place. You will not lie in Washington, but have an unreserved right to do so in New Orleans?

A.—I think I will go back a reformed man. [Laughter.]

Q.—A perfect reformation in a moral atmosphere; and you will never swear to another lie?

A.—Not a lie.

Q.—Is not your affidavit a lie? You swear you personated Thomas, and now you swear you did not.

A.—I will answer in my own way, and not let you put words in my mouth.

The witness was informed that he must answer.

He then said that when the affidavit was prepared the initial "S" of the Christian name was omitted.

Q.—Is it true, leaving out the initial altogether?

A.—I don't know whether it is true or not. Murray made a statement to those who prepared the affidavit.

Q.—You say in your affidavit, "I took Thomas' seat and cast his vote for Kellogg." Is that true? You know it is a lie.

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you swore to it as a lie?

A.—I thought it right thus to accomplish my object.

Q.—And that was money?

A.—I have as much right to swear to a lie for money as the Democrats have to burn my house. I can show that by the laws of Louisiana it is not false to swear to a lie.

Q.—You are also a lawyer as well as preacher. Do you, as a man, believe in a hell and penitentiary?

A.—I think it right to do as I did, nay, as taught by Louisiana jurisprudence.

Q.—And as a politician you are a Republican?

A.—I have been studying Democratic jurisprudence.

Q.—You have been brought up in the Kellogg school?

A.—I voted for three Democrats as members of the Constitutional Convention; they did not pay me, I voted for them on principle.

Q.—You, in your affidavit, swore to a lie?

A.—That was optional.

Q.—You made it for an agreement of money, or for some other vitality?

A.—The sting of conscience. (Laughter.) I had been laboring under moral turpitude and since then my conscience has been aroused.

Q.—How often do you have moral turpitude? Once a week? (Laughter.)

A.—Only that once.

Q.—You haven't it now; the moral atmosphere has cleared it all out?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In the New Orleans Custom House have you not been charged with stealing?

A.—I do not know.

In further response the witness said he was exercising the right of an American citizen to lie, if he pleased.

Q.—You are exercising that right here to-day?

A.—No; I am not permitted to exercise that right by the Democrats in Louisiana.

Q.—You reserve the right to lie?

A.—No; the telling of the truth as I understand it. I have no intention to lie about dead men.

The next witness was an ignorant black man named Robert B. Johnson, who was a member of the Packard legislature.

I neber, he said, got any money for votin' for Kellogg. If dat man dar (pointing to Tom Murray) says I did, the penitentiary is de bes' place fur him. I neber showed no money nor neber told no man I got de money fur votin' fur Kellogg; don't know of nobody; I don't want to treat dis committee with contempt; I got a family to support. I make mo' by work den I does by comin' 'fore dis committee. What Tom Murray says is a point blank lie; I doesn't look like Murray; dat nigger should be sent to de penitentiary. What I know nothin' about it; de scoundrel ought to be strung up by de neck; I'se only slightly 'quainted with Murray; I'se a better man and lives mo' spectable; de idea Murray saying dat he'll repent.

The witness was very much excited.

The Chairman—Never mind Tom Murray; answer the questions of the counsel.

Witness—I treat de Committee wid all de 'spect in de world, but when a man like dat Tom Murray testify sich things as dat, 'tis 'nuff to make me mad.

Q.—Have you had a conversation with Murray since you came here?

A. (Looking scornfully toward Tom Murray)—Yes, de low pup, I ask him what he said 'bout my receiving money to vote for Kellogg; he said you boys is lean, and if Kellogg don't 'tend to you drop him, and I'll git you all de money you want.

Q.—You have carried on pretty high here; do you know of anything more now than you did the day you talked to Murray?

A.—I didn't know what Murray said till I 'rived here. I hadn't saw Murray for 18 months.

Q.—You have once or twice risen from your seat and seemed anxious to jump over the table at Murray.

A.—You put him on de green and I'll show him. [Witness looked angrily at Murray on the other side of the table, placed himself in an attitude of attack, and shook his head defiantly.]

Q.—You had Tom Murray on the green.

A.—[With a sneer of contempt]—The dirty pup.

This remark, as his previous ones, excited great laughter.

Q.—Were you not the man to carry on the fight with Tom Murray?

A.—My action is not to bulldoze de Committee. [The laughter at this point was excessive, counsel, audience and Committee together, joined in the merriment.]

The Chairman—We will have to preserve order, if not, the Sergeant-at-arms will be ordered to clear the room. I want no such demonstrations.

Merrick—Don't bulldoze the Committee. I want to ask when you first met Tom Murray here, were you as pugnacious then as now?

A.—I don't propose to answer any further.

Q.—I think I have the right to ask the question, but I may be in error.

A.—I don't propose to answer. You kin commit, you kin do as you please, I won't answer.

Mr. Merrick, at the suggestion of the chairman, withdrew the question.

The witness with much earnestness said: I never showed Murray no money, and Murray should have nothing more to do with politics. It was a dog's lite.

Robert F. Deshard was called by Senator Kellogg. He testified that he was Chief Clerk of the Packard Legislature. Both Thomas and Sevigenes were present at the joint convention and voted for Kellogg.

He produced his minutes to show that 17 Senators and 66 Representatives answered to their names; he knew all of them were present, as when he called their names he checked the responses and saw them when they voted.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In the Spofford-Kellogg investigation to-day, Augustus W. Carney was called by Mr. Merrick.

He testified that he was in New Orleans in January, 1877, during the meeting of the Packard Legislature, and he and Perry Baker, a member of the legislature, roomed together. Baker owed him a small sum of money and said he would pay after the election of Kellogg. Baker paid the money the next day, and showing a roll of money, said he made that on the election of Kellogg.

In response to Sen. Kellogg, witness said Baker owed him $90 on account of a little play at poker and other things. The first man that approached him to come to Washington was Gen. Frisby, and Elder, the agent of Spofford, bought his ticket for him to come here.

In response to a question by Judge Shellabarger, the witness said Baker did not say how he made the money on Kellogg's election.

Francis A. Clover, was called by Judge Shellabarger and testified that as chief minute clerk, he was present on the 10th of January, 1877, at the Joint Convention that elected Sen. Kellogg. Thomas and Sevignes were present. He was equally certain that Murray was in the hall when the voting was going on, and could see Thomas vote.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The testimony in the Spofford-Kellogg case closed to-day for the present.

## WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

### The Executive Committee Report Certain Resolutions and Recommend their Adoption.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company recommend the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That of the stock of this Company held in the treasury there be distributed and transferred to the credit of the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 20th of June, an amount equal to 17 per cent. of the stock held by each; for which distributed stock certificates be issued—provided fractions of shares be issued in special certificates bearing no dividend until converted into full shares on the transfer and surrender of sufficient fractions.

*Resolved*, That a dividend of 1¾ per cent. from the net earnings of the quarter ending June 30th, 1879, be and is hereby declared payable the 15th of July next to stock holders of record at the close of business the 20th of June instant, inclusive of the additional stock which may be transferred and distributed as provided in the foregoing resolution.

*Resolved*, That for the purpose of such dividends the stock and books of the Company be closed at 3 o'clock on the 20th of June, and be reopened the morning of the 16th of July next.

The present quarter closes the fiscal year and shows the net earnings for the year to be $4,238,988. Deducting the fixed charges upon the net earnings for the interest and sinking fund on the bonded debt $508,738, there is left available for dividends on the investment, $3,730,250—over nine per cent on the entire capital of the company, including the stock held in the Treasury. After further deduction of the sum appropriated for the construction of new lines and purchases of the new property, thought to be well to pay to the stock holders than if paid to them in dividends. There is still a balance of net earnings equal to more than eight and one half per cent. of the entire capital stock of the company.

There is no authentic photograph of Medusa on file that we know of, but it is generally understood that the expression of her face was a good deal that of a man who has just gone into the cupboard in the dark, groped along the shelf for the old bat bottle with the broken cork, collared the wrong one and swallowed about three ounces of rheumatism liniment before he found it out.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

# News of the Week.

**THE CAPITAL.**

A Washington dispatch says the Senate Judiciary Committee referred to a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Garland, Bayard, Conkling and Carpenter, an important question raised in regard to Sec. McCrary's nomination for the Circuit Judgeship, which is to be vacated by Judge Dillon next September. The novel question is whether a nomination can constitutionally be confirmed to fill a vacancy not yet created if at the same time it be stipulated that the person so nominated is to continue to occupy another office until the position to which he is prospectively appointed shall have actually become vacant by resignation or otherwise.

A Board of Inquiry has been appointed to investigate the groundings of the United States ship "Constitution," and subsequent disablement while returning home from the Paris exposition.

A Washington dispatch says returns to the Agricultural Department indicate an increase in the area planted of cotton of somewhat over two per cent. The average condition is 96. It was 99 last year the average condition of winter wheat for June is 90 against 98 a year ago. Acreage of spring wheat sown is about 40 per cent. increase over last spring.

The Senate Judiciary Committee devoted some time to an informal consideration of the legal question revived in regard to Sec. McCrary's nomination—whether he can constitutionally be confirmed to fill a judicial position not yet vacated, and which Judge Dillon is to continue to occupy until next September, while he himself continues to act under the Senate's former confirmation as Secretary of War. Sens. Garland, Bayard, Conkling and Carpenter, the sub-committee to whom the question was recently referred, were not prepared to submit a formal report this morning, and it is understood they coincide in holding that the legal obstacle is very formidable and probably insurmountable. There seems to be very little doubt that the full committee will take the same view, and that the appointment will therefore fail of confirmation during the present session. There were, however, no manifestations in the committee to-day of disapproval of his nomination on political or personal grounds. In the event of a final decision that the President cannot thus anticipate a vacancy, Sec. McCrary will be appointed when Judge Dillon's resignation takes effect, and his nomination will be sent to the Senate upon its re-assembling. The committee to-day reached an informal agreement to let the nomination of Corbin, as Chief Justice of the United States Court for Utah, go over without action until next December.

The Advisory Committees of the House and Senate Democratic caucus held a joint meeting Monday afternoon at which, after a brief discussion, it was decided to recommend to their party friends the adoption of the amendment to the second section of the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill. One of the clauses of that section provided that "no Department or officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, make any contract or incur any liability for future payment of money until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract, or pay such liability, shall have first been made a law."

A dispatch says the proceedings and findings of the court martial in the case of Col. D. S. Stanley and Col. W. B. Hazen, of which Gen. Hancock was President, have been made public. Gen. Sherman approves of the proceedings and findings, and says that the officers will resume their respective duties, and adds that both parties will be careful that the service will not be injured by a revival of the subject.

**EAST.**

At New York June 12, at a meeting of freight agents a resolution was adopted enacting that on the 23d instant rates from Chicago to New York on grain of the fourth class, flour and live hogs, should be advanced five cents per 100 pounds and to all other points in proportion. The action of the meeting recently held at Niagara Falls relative to the establishment of a tonnage pool on east bound freight was approved, and it was resolved to pool eastward traffic from Chicago. Letters of acceptance were read from the parties selected as arbitrators and it was stated that they had selected as their Chairman Charles Francis Adams, jr. Committees were appointed for the arrangement of pools at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Detroit, Toledo, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Peoria, and Columbus. Pres. Sherman, of the Chicago stock yards, was chosen Commissioner of live stock with power to regulate rates and traffic.

At Syracuse June 13, the State Committee of the Greenback party met in Council. All the differences between the factions in New York were harmonized, and the State Convention will meet at Utica, August 26.

**WEST.**

At St. Paul June 10, the National Greenback Convention met at noon, with very few delegates present. A recess was taken until 2:30 P. M., when an adjournment was effected. Ignatius Donnelly, of Dakota County, was made President; E. W. Hovery, of Sherburne County, Secretary. The Convention nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Ara Barton, of Faribault County; Lieutenant Governor, William McGhen, of Filgro County; Treasurer, Andrew Nelson, of Meeker County; Secretary of State, A. P. Lane, of Hennepin County; Attorney General, William L. Keeley, of St. Paul; Railroad Commissioner, Ebenezer Ayres, of Washington County. A resolution was reported, and was the subject of considerable discussion, particularly that portion in opposition to the payment of old railroad bonds.

The Cleveland Leader of last Friday publishes reports from nearly all the important points in Northern Ohio and some places in Western Pennsylvania, giving the condition of the crops. The frosts of last week did very little damage. There will be about a two-thirds crop of wheat. The prospects are that the corn crop will be a failure, the cause being the long dry weather which prevailed in that region previous to last week. Oats are somewhat better than corn, though not over a two-thirds crop. The hay crop will be very light on account of the drought. There will probably be a fair yield of potatos. Fruit, particularly apples, will be very light.

At Salt Lake City June 14, amelia A. Young yesterday made application for the appointment of a receiver and for an injunction to restrain the executors of the estate of Brigham Young from further performance of duty, claiming that they have improperly made away with about $1,000,000 of the estate. The executors are George W. Cannon, Albert Carrington, and Brigham Young, jr. The Third District Court has appointed United States Marshal Shaughnessy and McCormick, a banker, as receivers of the estate, which is claimed to be worth $2,500,000. About $1,000,000 are said to have been returned to John Taylor, trustee of the Mormon Church, by the executors. Brigham Young's will was published in full this morning.

At Denver Col., June 15, H. A. Brisley was appointed receiver of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, on Saturday by District Judge Brown, on the application of the holders of unpaid certificates. Mr. Risley has been the solicitor of the Company, but was entirely satisfactory to the Trustee of the mortgage which secured the certificates. The receiver gave a bond of $250,000, and at once took possession and issued his orders, continuing all the officers and employes.

At St. Paul Minn., June 15, a a special to the Pioneer Press says that two woodchoppers were attacked by Indians on the Yellowstone and one named McDonald killed and another named Peterson wounded. Two companies of the Fifth Infantry have been sent from Keogh to punish the Indians. A strong column is to be organized to operate against the Sioux, who have returned from the British Possessions North of the Missouri River.

The Election Committee made their reports on the Iowa election cases Monday Eleven members hold that the October election was legal and the present incumbents entitled to their seats. Chairman Springer takes ground that neither the October nor November elections were legal, and Representative Colerick holds that the November election was the only legal one.

**FOREIGN.**

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

It is said that the Arctic exploring ship "Resolute," which formed a part of Capt. Austin's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1850, is to be broken up at Chatham Deck Yard. Ornaments and pieces of furniture will be made from the best timbers, which the Admiralty intend to present to the President of the United States as a souvenir of the occasion when the "Resolute" was found by American whalers abandoned in the ice, and the Government of the United States had her repaired and refitted, and presented to the British Admiralty.

**Germany.**

It is said that in consequence of the war in South America, the Government has resolved to send the gunboat "Nautilus" and several vessels from the Asiatic squadron to South American waters.

At Berlin, June 12, the Provincial Correspondence states that more than 600 pardons have already been granted by the Emperor in celebration of his golden wedding, principally to persons imprisoned for offenses against himself. It is believed that 200 more will be granted immediately.

The London Times of June 12, in a financial article says: "One of the main causes of the rise in silver was the publication of a letter to the Under Secretary of State for India, giving the views of Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador to Berlin, in regard to Germany's coinage policy. The letter confirms the announcement of the German Government's determination not to sell any more silver at present. The letter further states that the German government has £10,000,000 in silver on hand which will increase during the suspension of sales, and it is added on the authority of Lord Odo Russell that it is generally believed by financial men in Germany that the government is preparing to introduce and adopt the double standard, as in France. This news may be quite correct, for the economic vagaries of the German government in all directions are unknown quantities, and we may be prepared to accept the perfection of any folly after what the past four years have revealed. Still, it would be well to receive this news with caution, for more reasons than one.

The belief of financial men in Germany is hardly sufficient ground on which to come to the conclusion that silver will be remonetized forthwith. As a whole, however, the tendency of extracts contained in the parliamentary paper where this letter appears, is to show that the recovery in value of silver is quite probable, and that Germany will cease to sell until prices rise again is also very likely, for the loss so far has been rather severe.

**Algiers.**

At Paris June 12, Algerian advices are to the effect that the insurgents appear to intend fleeing in the direction of Innis. They number 800 foot and 100 horsemen.

**Bulgaria.**

At London June 12, a dispatch from Belgrade reports that the Russo-Bulgarian authorities, with a body of Russian troops, have taken forcible possession of the frontier districts claimed by Servia, driving out the Servian officials. The population are angry and discontented at the action of the Rutsians.

**Russia.**

A London correspondent writing from St. Petersburg represents that he has been informed from an unimpeachable source that the Czar renounced his visit to Berlin because the German police had received intelligence that it was highly probable his assassination would be attempted there.

A London dispatch of , June 12, from St. Petersburg states that the Governor General of Moscow has found it necessary to extend martial law to five adjacent Provinces.

**Italy.**

At Mantua, June 10, another dike on the River Po has burst, and the waters pouring through the break have done immense damage in the Province of Mantua. The inundation took by surprise upwards of 12 Communes. The inhabitants are completely destitute and are encamped on the dikes. The scenes of distress are heartrending.

At Rome June 14, the waters of the Po are still rising in the Merendala district. Thirteen thousand hectares are submerged and 500,000 quintals of grain, 600,000 quintals of forage and 5,000 head of cattle have been destroyed. Inundations on the Adda also threaten. There have been destructive hail storms in the north of Italy.

**South Africa.**

Cape Town advice says two chiefs and 300 of their followers from Basutoland, have been captured. A force of cavalry visited Isandula the 21st of May and buried the soldiers who fell in battle, the 22d of January. Forty wagons were recovered.

**South America.**

At Panama June 15, the United States steamer "Adams," which arrived on the 4th from Callao, May 27, brings the follows details of recent events:

The Chilian fleet appeared off Callao on the 22d, but learning that the first division of the Peruvian fleet had gone south, steamed away in pursuit. Meantime the Peruvian fleet learned from passing vessels and by telegraph that the Chilian iron clads sailed from Iquique, leaving there only a small wooden corvette, the "Esmeralda," the dispatch boat "Cavadonha" and the transport "Limari." The "Huascar" and "Independencia," Peruvian ironclads, immediately steamed to Iquique and attacked those vessels. The "Huascar," after summoning the Esmeralda two or three times to surrender, which was answered by her broadside, at last rammed the latter, which sank almost immediately, carrying down about 150 men. About 40 men were rescued and sent ashore as prisoners. In the meantime the Independencia made chase after the Covadonga and the Limari, which the commander was anxious to capture, but not destroy. The Covadonga, whose Captain was very familiar with the coast, steered very close courses, leading the Independencia into water where she was certain of destruction. The Independencia followed blindly, and at Point Gavesy, going at full speed, struck a rock and became a total wreck.

The Huascar came to her assistance, and finding it impossible to save her, took off the crew and part of the armament and set fire to the vessel to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The Cavadonga and Limari escaped. Commander Moore of the Independencia is half mad in consequence of the loss of the ship, and is guarded against attempting his own life. The Huascar and Independencia had orders to proceed to Autofogasta to destroy the water condensers and Chilian vessels found there, but the loss of the Independencia obliged the Huascar to return to Pisagua which port she again left on the 23d, with the Chatacoco, it is not known whether for Orica or Antofogasta.

Presidents Prado, of Peru, and Daga, of Bolivia, are at Orica.

The Sheoroya has landed in Pisagua 600 Bolivian troops, provisions and artillery. Pres. Prado will immediately take command of Daga's Bolivian contingent, now numbering nearly 8,000 men, and a movement will be made Southward toward Pitaqua to unite with the Peruvian army stationed in the province of Tasapaca. The losses by the bombardment of Pisaqua amount to $2,000,000.

At London June 16, a telegram from Rio Janerio states that Gen. Goby has deposed the President of Paraguay and seized upon the Government.

**Mexico.**

A News special, dated Laredo, June 15, says reliable telegraphic information from the City of Mexico up to June 11, says Gen. Negret, commanding the Mexican army, has pronounced against Diaz, and has left the City. Three thousand adherents of Diaz are in pursuit. Valarte, President of the Supreme Court, is acting President. Congress has disbanded. Diaz has removed Gens. Trevino and Nevanjo, appointing Gen. Tolentino to the command of the Monterey District.

## GERMAN LOYALTY.

### It is Enthusiastically Expressed in the Celebration of the Emperor's Golden Wedding.

BERLIN, June 11.—The City was in holiday attire yesterday in honor of the Emperor's golden wedding, which will be observed to-day. Special sentry boxes flank the doors of the Embassies, palaces and hotels, to tell of the arrival of distinguished guests and of honors accorded to them, while uniforms of foreign colors are mingled with the dark Prussian blue. Orderlies dash to and fro while curious crowds delight to watch the unusual stream of brilliant equipages on the Linden. The populace laid regular siege to the Emperor's Palace and whoever entered or emerged was greeted with a valley of hurrahs. The chief buildings have been draped or hung with greenery and particular streets flutter with streamers and flags. Illumination devices have been affixed here and there ready to burst out this evening into flaming monograms, eagles, portraits and other compliments to the Imperial pair. All day yesterday the streets were blue with the modest corn flower, the favorite plant of the Emperor. At every corner portraits and biographies of the monarch and his consort were for sale, and Grub street bards of Berlin put forth all their powers to tempt passers-by. Laureled busts of the Emperor and Empress are in every house; their portraits hang in every window; their names are mentioned with honor by every tongue, and the only regret heard is that fuller scope has not been given for the display of popular loyalty. But affection can ill be taught restraint.

In all parts of the Empire addresses are voted by provincial assemblies, municipalities, and universities, and the day is taking the character of a universal festival. Newspapers of every shade unite in expressing undivided love and allegiance to the revered monarch.

Berlin even yesterday was rapidly filling with all kinds of visitors. Among the distinguished arrivals up to yesterday morning were the Royal family of Saxony and the Grand Duke Alexis and Michael of Russia. The ducal families of Baden, Mecklenberg, Schwerin and Mecklenberg Streltz, Prince Frederick of Netherlands, Prince Arnulph of Bavaria, the hereditary Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern and the Duke of Edinburgh.

BERLIN, June 11.—To-day's procession of princes and potentates was from Whitehall to the castle chapel and back as regulated by the Imperial order. The Duke of Edingburg will give his arm to the Grand Duchess of Saxony. Grand Duke Alexis comes after with the Princess Maria of Anhalt, the wife of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia. At two more further will follow the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar, with the Princess Louise, of Prussia. Though very well, generally, Emperor William has not yet entirely recovered from his recent accident, which, though slight, injured one knee. He will neither walk or stand during the procession. The banks of the Rhine and adjacent hills were lighted by bonfires last night. On the left bank from Bingenbruck to Rolandezek, and on the right bank from Eltville to Seven Hills, fires were lighted at 9 and kept burning about one hour along the whole distance of 60 miles. The unprecedented grandeur of this demonstration attracted a large number of strangers to the Rhine valley.

## THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

### Meeting at the Academy of Science in San Francisco, and Addresses by the Officers of the "Jeanette."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—At the Academy of Sciences last night there was a larger attendance than usual, both of members and spectators, including many ladies. Dr. H. W. Harkness, Vice President, presided, surrounded by the staff of the "Jeannette," as follows: Lieut. Geo. W. DeLong, Commander; Lieut. C. W. Chipp, Executive Officer; Lieut. Donnenhomer, Navigator; G. W. Melville, Chief Engineer; J. M. Ambler, Passed Assistant Surgeon; James J. Collins, Meteorologist; W. R. Newcomb, Naturalist; W. Bradford, Artist, and C. W. Brooks, ex-United States Consul to Japan.

After the Chairman had introduced Lieut. DeLong and staff, a paper on arctic explorations, written by Dr. H. B. Stout, was read. Lieut. DeLong then addressed the audience briefly, referring to the manner in which private liberality and enterprise was combined with Government assistance to send out an expedition under the best possible auspices as a National undertaking. He dwelt upon the present as being the first attempt to reach the Pole by way of Behring Straits, and the difficulties likely to be encountered, and deemed it better not to say at present what they proposed to do, but hoped to be held in remembrance until their return, when a recital of what has been done will be of greater interest.

Mr. Collins spoke, expressing the greatest confidence in the success of the undertaking.

Mr. Bradford, E. R. Behr, J. P. Morse, C. W. Brooks and J. R. Lapham made brief remarks, after which the meeting broke up.

The "Jeannette" is expected to sail on the 25th inst.

## AMBUSCADED.

### An Inoffensive Farmer Shot Down While Plowing Corn.

DAVENPORT, June 15.—A special to the Gazette gives the following account of guerrilla warfare to Washington County. Mr. Wm. Riley, an industrious, hard-working and well-to-do farmer, living 12 miles south of Washington, was murdered yesterday afternoon while plowing corn a short distance from his house. About 3 o'clock he sent a little son for water, and while the lad was gone, some fiend in human form in ambush surrounded by brush and grass, shot and instantly killed Mr. Riley with, it is supposed, a rifle, the ball entering the head just behind the left ear, and coming out above the right eye. The neighbors in the adjoining fields heard the report, but it being in the Skunk River Bottom, surrounded by timber, nothing was thought of it until the boy, coming back and failing to find his father or the team, they having run to another part of the field, gave the alarm. The cause for this cold-blooded deed, and by whom it was done, remains for the future to disclose, although suspicion rests on a neighbor whom Mr. Riley accused some time since of stealing his wheat.

## HIS BOOTS WERE ON.

### He Died as Most of Them Do in Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Col., June 15.—This City was the scene of another bloody tragedy at 8:45 o'clock last night, when Jacob M. Grier met his death at the hour mentioned. The citizens of Harrison avenue were suddenly startled by three loud reports of a pistol fired in rapid succession which was the means of attracting a large crowd to the spot where the shooting took place. Jacob Grier at the time he met his tragical death was employed as night bar tender at the Merchants' Restaurant, on the corner of Harrison avenue and May street. He had a dispute with one F. M. Ritchie, who claimed to be interested in the restaurant, and Ritchie applied disgraceful epithets to Grier, when the latter struck the former in the face. Each drew their pistols and began to fire. Having reached the sidewalk in the meantime, Grier missed his man, who fired two shots in return, each ball passing clear through the bartender's body, and produced instant death. Ritchie was arrested and lodged in the jail. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

Notwithstanding the fact that Congress, "Pinafore" and pedestrian epidemics are still on, our country enjoys a relief.—*Ed. I. Teraldic.*

## CANADA'S FAVORITE SON.

### Hanlon Walks Away With Elliott.

**No Show Whatever for the English Oarsman—Hanlan Has it His Own Way From the Start—Much Money Changes Hands.**

NEW YORK, June 16.—A special dispatch from London says over 80,000 persons witnessed the boat race between Hanlon and Elliott. The greatest excitement prevailed. Hanlon was the favorite at 100 to 30. The struggle for two miles was the most exciting ever witnessed.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Another special from Newcastle-on-Tyne says of the Hanlon-Elliott race: The course the men rowed over was three miles and 760 yards—a full champion course. Thousands of Tynesiders poured into Newcastle from the surrounding districts. There were many representatives of the border land from Ainwick and surrounding Towns, who came fearing their representative would be worsted in the contest with the young Canadian.

The day broke dull and cloudy, and somewhat cold; the wind blowing from the northeast. At 15 minutes after 11 the referee's boat had taken up its position at the starting point at High Level bridge. The weather still remained dull and cloudy, while the wind, which was from the eastward, was blowing up stream Men were offering two to one on Hanlan when Armstrong, the referee, arrived. Soon after a little steam yacht arrived, which had been specially prepared for the use of ladies and a few invited guests.

The river was, meanwhile, alive with crafts of all descriptions, while all of the windows and roofs of houses commanding a view of the river was crowded. The English champion's boat was then launched, followed by a ten-oared barge from which James Taylor was to coach him in the race. The crowd gave Elliott no little cheering. The gathering was not as large as on the occasion of the Hanlan-Howdon race the fifth of last month. The atmosphere was murky and oppressive, while clouds of smoke came down the valley between the High Level and Red-Heugh bridges. Hanlan soon after took his position and was cheered. After 20 minutes to 12 the referee's boat took its station in the middle of the river. Meanwhile the crowd was hourly increasing. The flotilla of steamers were uncomfortably crowded. Hanlan in his boat was loudly cheered.

According to the terms of agreement the men started by mutual consent. Elliott won the choice of position. Hanlan led all the way. Elliott made no response. He was evidently out-rowed at all points and much discouraged. On arriving at Scottswood suspension bridge he was a winner by 10 lengths. Hanlan took off his cap and was loudly cheered.

The Newcastle Journal of to-day says: The race will be one of the heaviest gambling races that ever took place on the Tyne. During the last two months heavy sums have been invested on Hanlon, from seven to four and five to two. There is evidently a big bank of money behind him. The reverse is the case with Elliott.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, June 16.—The start was made from a point off the Mansion House. The weather was fine though dull, and the water was beautifully smooth. There was an immense concourse of spectators, and 20 steamers laden with passengers followed the race. Five to two on Hanlan had been laid during the morning, but he came into much better favor just prior to the start. Elliott won the toss and took the northern shore.

After some delay at 12:15, the men got off to a capital start. Hanlan dashed in a stroke at the rate of 42 to the minute, and at once drew to the front. Elliott struck out at the rate of 40 to the minute and exerted all his enormous strength, but splashed now and then, and his boat did not travel well. Hanlan got a lead of four lengths at Red Heugh bridge.

The time for a mile was six minutes 11½ seconds, the Canadian leading by five lengths. Hanlan now slowed down and contented himself with keeping the advantage and eventually won very easily by eight lengths in good time in 21 minutes and one second.

There was an enormous crowd at Scott's woods who cheered Hanlan to the echo.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A dispatch from New Castle-on-Tyne thus describes the race to-day:

At 10 minutes past 12 the men got to the their stations. Elliott was stripped to the skin but Hanlan wore his dark blue sleeveless Jersey. Elliott, who looked confident and cheerful, called out to several of his friends on the umpire's boat, "I will take three to one that I lead all the way." No response was made to the champion's offer. A few bets at six to four were made, however, on the umpire's boat. Hanlan came through High Level Bridge, having embarked on the south side. He lifted his cap to his friends on the cutter. Meanwhile the referees boat floated up to the starting point and took its position. Renewed cheering took place and both men took the preliminary spurt of a few minutes and returned to the starting point. After three false starts were made the men got away on exual terms amid cries of "They are off" "they are off."

At the third stroke Hanlan began to forge ahead of his competitor at a rapid rate, passing him as easily almost as a steam vessel does a sailing boat. Hanlan rowed 39 strokes to the minute. Within a very short time Hanlan was two lengths ahead. In the first mile when the men had reached the lead works, Hanlan led by four lengs and was giving Elliott the wash of his boat.

The shouting and yelling on the shores at this time encouraging Elliott to greater exertion, was deafening. Hanlan was evidently rowing the winning race. Elliott was hugging the shore at Eastwick gangway. Hanlan finding the race safe reduced his stroke to 32, Elliott meanwhile was rowing at 35, and beginning to show evidence of rowing wildly. His steering was very faulty. Hanlan's steering was excellent.

## GRANT AND HIS PARTY.

### They Reach China and Are Pleasantly Received.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 16.—News from Hong Kong under date of May 21 says: Grant's party briefly visited Swatow, May 13th, Amoy May 14th, Foo Chaw May 15th. The demonstrations were unimportant, owing to the short stay. It arrived at Shanghai on the United States ship "Ashuelot" May 17th. Received on landing with unprecedented manifestations of greeting in the presence of a crowd comprising almost the entire foreign community and great numbers of Chinese. An address was delivered on behalf of the citizens, to which Grant responded, with what many regard as peculiar significance, saying, "He wished he had known 10 years ago what he had lately learned, and that his experience in this part of the world would be of great interest and possibly of great use in the future."

The procession moved to the residence of the United States Consul, where he remains while in Shanghai. The Volunteer Rifle Corps detached the horses from the carriage and themselves drew the vehicle to its destination.

Several days were occupied with receptions of foreign Consuls and dignitaries, among whom was the Viceroy of Nanking, who was sent from Pekin to bear a message from the Central Government.

Grant will proceed in the "Ashuelot" to Choo Foo, and probably to Tietsen. The "Richmond," however, arrived at Hong Kong May 15th, and was immediately dispatched North for the service of the party if needed. It is now expected that the sojourn in and about Pekin will occupy considerable time, possibly till the beginning of July, although, as heretofore, no definite announcements are made.

New government orders have been issued for the strict enforcement of laws against the growth of poppies, and the use of opium by the official classes.

The leader of the Annam rebellion still maintains his fortified position, but makes no further advance.

The shad season has not been a paying one for the Jerseymen. A native observes: "It has left us too poor to cast a shadder."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### Forty-Sixth Congress—Extra Session.

**SENATE.**

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1879.

The Army Appropriation Bill was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations with sundry amendments and placed on the calender.

The Committee struck out the 5th section which provides that each member of the graduating classes of the Military Academies of '79 and '80 may elect to receive $750 and mileage to his place of residence and thereby become ineligible to appointment in the Army except in the event of war until two years after graduation. And the clause is inserted in the bill by the Committee to repeal the existing law which prohibits any promotion of the Corps of Engineers to fill the vacancy above the rank of Colonel.

The morning hour having expired the Mississippi Improvement Commission bill went over and the Senate considered in Committee of the Whole the Supplement Judicial Appropriation bill, Sen. Wallace explained the bill.

The Mississippi River Improvement Commission bill was taken up.

**HOUSE.**

A joint resolution reported from the Committee on Commerce, was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to convene a Board of officers of the Engineer Corps of the army to inquire whether, for railroad purposes, the Detroit river can be bridged or tunneled at or near the Detroit House, then, as the business of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the bill prohibiting political contributions by the employes of the Government.

The morning hour was consumed in voting upon dilatory motions, and the bill went over without action.

Mr. BUCKNER, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, reported a bill requiring the reserve of National banking associations to be kept in standard gold and silver coins of the United States in lieu of lawful money. Printed and recommitted.

The House then resumed consideration of the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

**SENATE.**

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1879.

Sen. DAVIS, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, stated that on consideration of the present state of business before the Senate, the Committee were unable to concur in the date in the House joint resolution fixing to-morrow as the day of adjournment. They hoped to be able to report a resolution soon and fix an early day for adjournment.

The Senate took up the bill introduced by Sen. McPherson, to amend the act of 1796 in regard to enrolling and licensing vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries.

Sen. DAWES said this was the most pernicious measure that had lately been introduced into Congress. It would, if it became a law, shake the confidence of all justice-loving people in our judicial system.

Sen. WALLACE moved to amend by inserting after the clause prohibiting any liability to be incurred by any department for future payment of money until an appropriation therefor shall have been made the words, "except as is provided for in section 3,732 of the revised statutes."

Section 3,732 excepts the War and Navy Departments from the general law on this subject. Adopted.

The bill was reported back to the Senate and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

Sen. HILL moved, as per previous notice, to strike out of the third section the words "In a district in which such is now the practice."

Sen. WALLACE opposed the amendment. The words mentioned formed an intentional exception, the object of the bill being to create a uniform Federal system of drawing Jurors. The amendment would destroy uniformity.

Sen. CARPENTER said he would vote for the amendment. He would, at the proper time, like to unite with the lawyers of this body in framing a federal jury law. At present there was no such thing as a trial by jury in Federal Courts. The trial was by the Marshal and Clerk, and they could pack a jury to convict or acquit as they pleased. He wished the lawyers of the Senate would let the matter go over until December. A delay of six months more after bearing evil 60 years, would not make much difference, and it was impossible to mature a good system in the hurry of the close of this session. He objected to the bill as a partial remedy and as such likely to stand in the way of a full remedy. He had tried for many years, when before in the Senate, to get a good jury law passed, but the Judiciary Committee, as then organized, took the view that the business of Congress was to keep laws just as they were, good or bad.

After further debate Mr. Hill's amendment was adopted.

The bill was read the third time and passed, yeas—27; nays—15, a strict party vote.

On motion of Sen. Withers the Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and without action thereon the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

Under a call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. COX—To protect certificates of naturalization. It provides that no right accruing under any certificate of naturalization shall be questioned, nor shall such certificate be invalid by reason of any defect through irregularity or illegality of the act of naturalization after two years from the date thereof, unless occasioned by actual or intentional fraud on the part of the holder of such certificates.

By Mr SANFORD—Prohibiting the hoarding of money in the Treasury and prohibiting the increase of the interest bearing debt of the United States.

The bill makes it unlawful for money to be hoarded in the Treasury, and provides that all money in the Treasury not necessary for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government shall be used for the payment of outstanding United States bonds. Section two prohibits the increase of the interest bearing debt and section three inflicts a penalty of $[illegible], together with removal from office upon any Government official violating the provisions of the bill.

HOUSE, etc.,

Mr. SPRINGER, from the Committee on Elections, moved to suspend the rules and pass the following bill to prevent military interference at elections:

WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of their institutions, and to the traditions of a free people, and tends to destroy freedom of elections, therefore, be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful to bring or employ at any place where a federal or special election is being held in a State any part of the army or navy of the United Stated as a Police force to keep the peace at the polls.

The motion was lost, yeas—108; nays—82; not being the necessary two-thirds majority. It was a strictly party vote, all Democrats voting aye, Republicans no.

Mr. YOUNG (Tenn.) introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Lieut. Hiram Benner.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE a bill was passed allowing pre-emption settlers 12 months after the date of filling their entries to complete their residence.

A resolution to permit a sub-committee of the Committee on Commerce to sit during the recess and to take testimony on the subject of our commercial relations was offered, and failed for want of a two-thirds majority.

The remainder of the session was taken up in considering District of Columbia business. Adjourned.

**SENATE.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. announced his signature to the Supplemental Judicial Appropriation bill, which now goes to the President.

The bill to amend the act of 1796 for the enrolling and licensing of vessels in the coasting trade, was again taken up.

The bill passed after discussion. The army appropriation bill was then taken up, and WITHERS explained the provisions.

**HOUSE.**

Mr ATKINS reported back the Legislative Appropriation bill and the Senate amendments thereto, with a report recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others.

The report was agreed to.

The Judicial expenses bill was received from the Senate and referred to the Appropriation Committee.

The House then resumed consideration, in the morning hour, of the bill providing against political assessments.

Mr. CONGER opposed the bill as an infamous political proposition.

Mr. McLANE supported the bill, declaring it was a proposition to prevent the spread of the political corruption which has been fastened upon the country by the Republican party.

**Indigestion.**

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

## GRANT TO VISIT JAPAN.

### Arrangements for His Entertainment, and Affairs in that Country.

YOKOHAMA, May 31.—From present indications, Gen. Grant is expected to arrive at Nogasaki the first or second week of July. He will be received there by a deputation of high Japanese officials, including Yoshida, the late Minister at Washington. A Japanese iron-clad will be placed at the disposal of the party. If agreeable, arrangements will be made for visiting the battle fields of the late civil war in Kinsin, the southern, western, and east end of Japan.

A part of the journey to Tokio will be by land, and they will probably arrive August first. After a round of entertainment under government auspices in the capital and vicinity, Grant will visit Yokohama and accept the hospitalities of the United States Consul General and others.

Japan continues to exercise firmness with regard to Rinkin. The ex-King—so called—is required to come to Tokio without further delay, the plea of protracted illness not being recognized. In consequence of the report that a party of Rinkinars has gone secretly to China to urge active interposition, the Japanese Consuls in China have received orders to arrest all such and send them to be dealt with in Japan.

Meanwhile vigorous measures of improvement have been instituted, schools established, the harbor of Nafa protected, light-house erected, steam communications with Japan largely increased, and telegraphs projected.

Bingham, the United States Minister, returned from America May 21st, and resumed the duties of his office. He was received by the Mikado, May 27th.

Eisendeher, the German Minister, returned after a year's absence May 23d.

The negotiations for treaty revision are progressing cautiously with most of the European diplomatic agents. Prince Henry, the second son of the Crown Prince of Germany, arrived in Yokohama, May 23. He took up his residence at the Imperial Summer palace in Tokio, May 28, and was received the next day by the Mikado, to whom, on behalf of the Emperor, Germany presented the order of the Black Eagle. He was entertained with great sumptuousness by the Japanese Government.

Two discharged police officers were detected last December in a conspiracy to assassinate Twakura, the second minister under the throne. They were sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

A large qantity of Japanese exhibits for the Sydney, Australia Exposition, were dispatched hence May 23d.

**Senatorial Caucuses.**

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Two fully attended sessions of the caucus of the Republican Senators were held to-day, the first in the morning and the other after the adjournment of the Senate. Both were devoted to an interchange of views concerning the proper course of action to be taken in regard to the appropriation bills, and at the latter an important agreement was reached.

Speeches of considerable length and earnestness were made by Sens. Conkling, Hoar and Blaine, and the views of almost all the other members were indicated by brief remarks of an informal character. Finally, it was agreed, with substantial unanimity, that the passage of the Army Appropriation bill in its present terms should be opposed by the Republican party in the Senate, unless the majority consent to the addition of a proviso to the sixth section, declaring that it shall not be construed to prevent the use of troops to execute any existing law. This determination was arrived at in consequence of doubts very generally expressed in the caucus whether the enactment of this section would not altogether prevent the use of troops for the enforcement of any law on election days in time of peace, it being held by many of the lawyers present that any use of the army, except against armed enemies would necessarily be for police purposes. It was also based upon the broad principles to which every member assented that it is the duty of Congress to make appropriations in accordance with existing laws. The point was also raised against the sixth section of this bill that it infringed upon the President's Constitutional power as commander in chief of the army.

The judicial expenses bill was discussed very briefly, but as it also contains clauses in the nature of conditions precedent to the use of the money which it appropriates, the caucus agreed, with absolute unanimity, that its passage should likewise be opposed unless these conditions are eliminated.

The Democratic members of the Senate assembled in caucus this morning in response to a call issued at the instance of the friends of the Warner silver bill and designed to effect some arrangement, if possibly, for action upon that measure. A new matter for consideration, however, was presented by a tender on the part of Sen. Bayard of his resignation as chairman of the Finance Committee, offered by him on account of remarks made in caucus and elsewhere by some of his colleagues to the effect that the Committee resolution to discharge the Committee was made a caucus decree it should be reorganized to accord with the views of the majority of the party on the silver question. A long discussion ensued, similar in most of its features to that which took place at last Monday's caucus, but bringing out also a decided opposition on the part of a number of silver men themselves to the acceptance of Bayard's resignation, and an expression of opinion of several of them that the bills need amendment in various particulars, especially to make the ninth section conform to the fourth, which gives seignorage to the Government.

At the close of the discussion it was agreed to refer the whole subject, including Bayard's roffered resignation, to a committee consisting of Thurman, McDonald and Garland, for consideration and to report to a future meeting of the caucus. No other action was taken, but there seems to be a general expectation among Democratic Senators that as a consequence of the interchange of views in to-day's caucus, Bayard will withdraw his resignation and that the [illegible] of the Finance Committee will [illegible] silver bill to be reported back to the Senate with a recommendation and placed upon the calendar with the understanding that [illegible] shall be taken on the measure [illegible] session. It is believed that [illegible] will consent to this course of pro[illegible] the nature of a compromise, alt[illegible] would insist upon resigning his [illegible]airmanship if Coke's resolution was adopted.

**Blackburn Reminiscences.**

Indianapolis Journal.

"Jo Blackburn is a whole team in himself, and when he gets hold of old Zach Chandler before an Ohio audience he will make the fur fly every pop!"—*Milwaukee News.*

The fact is "Jo" has been trained to that sort of business. He was put to whipping negro slaves by his father when he was only 16 years old. One cook in the Blackburn family had 12 children sold South from the breast, and when she did not submit gracefully "Jo" would "make the fur fly every pop."



# Cure by Absorption.

## "SAPANULE."

NATURE'S REMEDY—THE GREAT CURE FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

No dosing with drugs necessary. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Boils, Bunions, Chilblains, Corns, etc., Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all Eruptions of the Skin, Milk Leg, Contracted Cords, Weak Circulation, etc., are permanently cured.

No trouble to apply "SAPANULE." Use it in Warm Water Baths, and according to directions.

Recommended by Physicians and thousands who have been cured by its use.

Pint and Quart Bottles, 50c & $1.

Sold by all Druggists. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

SAMUEL GERRY & CO., Props., 237 Broadway, New York.





# Dr. Harter's IRON TONIC

Is a Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates, Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c., &c.

Manufactured by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., No. 213 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

The following is one of the very many testimonials we are receiving daily.

*Gentlemen:*—Some three months ago I began the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the TONIC. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the TONIC has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. Most gratefully yours,

TROY, O., Jan. 2, 1878. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

# SENT FREE!

We will send this wonderful curative appliance on trial to any reliable person upon trial for 30 days. DYE'S ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELT is the only cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Diseases, Premature Decay, Exhaustion, &c., also a sure cure for Rheumatism, all Spinal diseases, all diseases arising from a Torpid and Inactive Liver, all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. A CERTAIN REMEDY for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

## OUR ELECTRO-VOLTAIC TRUSS

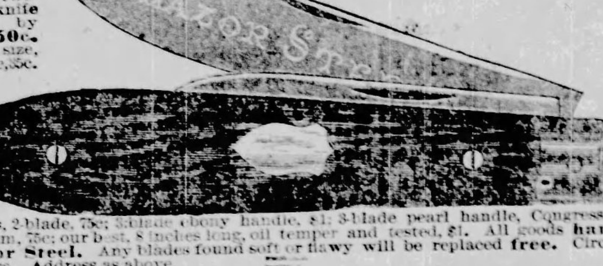
Is the only Truss in the known World that will heal and effectually CURE a RUPTURE, and also affords the most perfect Ease and Comfort to the wearer. Full information of all our wonderful ELECTRIC APPLIANCES SENT FREE. Address

VOLTAIC BELT & TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.





This cut is exact size of our medium two-blade knife Price by mail, 50c. Same size, 1-blade, 35c.



MAHER & GROSH, Monroe St., Toledo, Ohio, to introduce their goods will send by mail postage paid, medium 2-blade knife, like cut, 50c; heavy 2-blade, 60c; extra strong 2 blade, for hard service, 75c; our best 2-blade, oil temper, extra finish, every blade tested, $1. One blade, 25c; 1-blade, like cut, 35c; 1-blade extra strong, 50c. Boys' 2-blade, 25c. Ladies' 1-blade, 25c; (extra) 2-blade, 50c. Gents' pen knives, 2-blade, 75c; 3-blade ebony handle, $1; 3-blade pearl handle, Congress shape, $1.50. Pruners, medium, 75c; our best, 8 inches long, oil temper and tested, $1. All goods hand forged from English Razor Steel. Any blades found soft or flawy will be replaced free. Circulars free. Discounts to Dealers. Address as above.



# The Markets.

**General Produce.**

DETROIT, June 17.—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat steady; extra, 109½c asked; No. 1 white, 108c; seller June, 108¾c; seller July, 107c; seller August, 102½c bid; 103½c asked; milling No. 1, 106¼c bid; amber, 111c bid. Receipts of wheat, 30,750 bu; shipments, 34,562 bu.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Flour and grain unchanged. Wheat at 112@115c. Corn at 38@38½c. Oats at 33@36c. Whisky steady at 101c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $10 00@10 25. Lard quiet and unchanged at $6 15. Bulk Meats firmer at $3 80@4 90@5 12½. Bacon steady at $4 25, $5 50 and $5 75.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Breadstuffs—Flour—market quiet; western superfine, $2 75; extra $3 25; Ohio good to fancy, $5 50@5 90. Wheat steady; Michigan white, extra, at depot, 116@117c; No. 2 red, in elevator, 114¼@115c. Corn steady; heated, on track, 20@23c; rejected do, 33@37c; steamer do., 37@38c. Oats weak; mixed western, 39@41c; white do., 40@41½c; fair to good white western, 42c.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Breadstuffs—Flour unchanged. Wheat is lower; No 2 red, 109[illegible] 108c cash; No. 3 do, 105¼@105c. Corn low, 34¼@35c cash. Oats lower; 32c cash. Whisky steady at 104c. Pork dull at $10 15@10 20. Dry Salt meats nominal; clear ribs, $4 80@4 85. Bacon lower; clear ribs, $5 35. Lard quiet; saleable at $5 95. Hogs lower; Yorkers to Baltimores, $3 50@3 65; smooth heavy, $3 65@3 75; receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, —— head.

BUFFALO, June 17.—Breadstuffs—Wheat and corn neglected and nominally unchanged. Oats quiet and easy; 2,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 38c; 1,500 bu western, on track, at 37c. Rye and Barley neglected. Canal Freights weak; wheat shipped at 5½c to New York without rebate to shippers. Receipts by lake since Saturday—Wheat, 596,219 bu; flour, 11,123 bbls; corn, 441,462 bu. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 23,354 bu; corn, 81,800 bu.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—Breadstuffs—Wheat advanced ⅛@¼c; the noon board closed firm for cash; futures weak; 105c for hard; 104¼c for No 2 cash and seller June; 97¾c for seller July, 93¾c for seller August; 89c for No 3; 75c for No 4; 62c for rejected; receipts, 30,000 bu; shipments, 42,400 bu. Corn—Market steady at 30½c for No 2. Oats—Market steady at 31¼c for No 2. Rye—Market steady at 54c for No 1. Barley—Market steady at 64c for No 2.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Wheat stronger at 103¾@108c cash; 97¾@97½c seller July; 92c seller August. Corn steady; 36¼c cash; 36¾c bid seller July; 38c seller August. Oats firmer at 32c cash; 32¼c seller July; —c seller August. Rye at 53c. Barley at 66c. Pork firmer; $9 80 bid cash; 9 82½ bid seller July; 9 95 bid seller August. Lard firm; $6 20 cash; 6 27½c bid seller August. Whisky at 104c. Hogs—Receipts, 25,000 head; market moderately active, weak and 5c lower; light, $3 60@3 70; heavy packing, $3 50@3 65; heavy shipping, 3 65@3 80.

TOLEDO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 18.—Wheat—The market has been very unsettled, with a strong upward tendency and general increase in prices till yesterday, when there was a considerable decline, prices now being quoted as follows: Spot Amber, 113c; seller July, 108¼c; No. 2 Amber, 108c. Extra White Michigan, 112c. No. 1 White Michigan, 101½c. Spot No. 2 Red Wabash, 114c; seller July, 102½c; seller August, 100½c. Western Amber, 115c for spot, and 103½c seller July. Corn quiet, with but little change. High-mixed, 39¾c, No. 2, 38½c for spot and 39¼c seller August. Rejected Corn inactive at 37¼c. Damaged dull at 33½c. No. 2 White Corn, 41¾c. Oats still continue dull, with but little change in prices, No. 2 and Michigan going light at 34c; No. 2 seller August quoted at 32c.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cotton—Market quiet at 12¾c for middling uplands. Flour—Market quiet; receipts, 9,000 bbls; sales, 10,000 bbls. Rye Flour steady and unchanged in prices. Wheat—Spring quiet; Winter lower; receipts 206,000 bu; sales, 40,000 bu; No. 2 Spring, seller July, 104c. Rye is quiet; 65½@62c for State. Corn is without important change; receipts, 200,000 bu; sales, 100,000 bu; 41@43½c for western mixed. Barley—Market dull. Oats—Market dull; receipts, 33,000 bu; sales, 24,000 bu; 35@38c for mixed western; 36@42c for white. Pork in buyers' favor; $10 20. Beef quiet. Lard—Market is reported easier at $6 40. Butter—7@16c. Cheese—Market at 3@7c. Whiskey—Market at 107@107½c. Sugar—Market at 6 5-16@6¾c. Eggs—Market unchanged at 11@15. Petroleum—crude, 6@7¾c; refined, 7c. Tallow—5¾@6c. Coal—Market steady and in fair demand. Leather—Quiet and firm at $19 50@22 50. Wool—Market in good demand at 31@40c.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Breadstuffs—Flour—Market easier but unchanged; western superfine $3 25@3 75; do extra, $4 25@5 00; do family, $5 25@6 00. Wheat—Lower; No 2 Pennsylvania red, 120c; No 2 western winter red, spot, 116¼c; seller June, 115¼c; seller July, 110¼@110⅝c; do seller August, 107⅞c bid; do seller September, 107¾@107⅞c. Corn—Western quiet; western mixed spot, 44c; seller June, 43⅝@44c; seller July, 44c; seller August, 44½c; steamer, at 43c. Oats heavy; western white, 38@40c; do mixed, 37@38c; Pennsylvania, 38@42c. Rye quiet; good to prime, 60@61c. Hay quiet; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $12 00@13 00. Provisions—market steady; mess pork, $10 75. Bulk Meats—loose shoulders, $4 00@4 12½; clear rib sides, $5 00@5 12½; packed, $4 50@5 50. Bacon—shoulders, $4 75; clear rib sides, $6 00; hams, 10 50@11 50. Lard—refined, in tierces, $7 00. Butter dull; prime to choice western packed, 10@12c. Eggs quiet at 13½@14c. Petroleum dull; crude, 6c; refined, 6¾c. Coffee steady and firm; rio cargoes, 11¼@14½c. Whisky firmer but quiet at 105½@107c. Freights to Liverpool, per steam, quiet, steady; cotton, 3-16d; flour, 2s; grain, 4d offered; 5d asked. Receipts—Flour, 3,659 bbls; wheat, 102,000 bu; corn, 209,400 bu; oats, 6600 bu; rye, 1000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 24,500 bu; corn, 41,000 bu.

**Money, Stocks, etc.**

NEW YORK, June 16, 1879.

Money easy at 3@3½ ℔ cent.; prime mercantile paper 5½@5 ℔ cent.

Sterling steady; long 487½; short, 489¼.

Governments steady.

Railroad bonds firm. No sales of C. C. & I. C. issues to-day.

State Securities dull.

Bar silver 115½.

Stock speculation was firm at the opening and prices advanced ¼@1½ ℔ cent., the latter for Michigan Central. Subsequently this stock became weak and fell off 2 ℔ cent., the general list losing a portion of the early improvement. During the afternoon the market developed considerable strength, particularly for coal and granger stocks, and an improvement of ¼@1½ ℔ cent. from the lowest point was established, which was generally maintained to the close, except for trunk line shares, which were depressed and reacted ¾@1 ℔ cent. Nashville, Chattanooga & St Louis rose from 40½ to 42½.

STATE STOCKS.

| | Mon | Sat. | Fri. | Thu | Wed | Tues |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old Tenness's | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33½ |
| New Tenness's | 31 | 31½ | 31¼ | 31 | 31½ | 31 |
| Old Virginias | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| New Virginias | 32 | 32 | 31 | 34 | 33 | 32 |
| Missouris | 107¾ | 108 | 107¾ | 108½ | 108¼ | 107½ |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Mon | Sat. | Fri. | Thu | Wed | Tues |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6's, '81 | 107¾ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107½ |
| U. S. 5's, '81 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103½ |
| U. S. new 4's | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 106 | 106 | 106 | 105⅝ |
| U. S. new 4½'s | 105⅜ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105¾ | 105⅝ | 105¾ |
| Currency 5's | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| Sterling, sight | 488½ | 489¼ | 489¼ | 489½ | 489½ | 488½ |
| Sterling, 60 d | 487¼ | 487¼ | 487¼ | 487½ | 487½ | 486½ |

**Live Stock Markets.**

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Hogs active and firm; common, $3 00@3 35; light, $3 60@3 85; packing, $3 75@3 95; butchers', $3 90@3 95. Receipts, 1,233 head; shipments, 183 head.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Hogs—Receipts —— head; shipments, —— head; heavy run for Monday with lower prices; mixed packing slow at $3 60@3 65; good fat hogs, $3 70@3 75; light bacon, $3 65@3 70; choice heavy, $3 80@3 85.

Cattle—Receipts, —— head; shipments, —— head; market fairly active and firm; good shippers' at $4 20@4 90; butchers' 10c higher and strong; steers, good cows and heifers, $3 30@3 90; mixed stock, $2 30@2 65; Texans and western plenty and firm; grassers, $2 90@3 20; Colorados and Kansas City, $3 25@3 40.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, —— head; shipments —— head; market unchanged at $3 00@3 70.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Beeves—Receipts for to-day, 4,750 head; the fresh offerings include a large number of stillers, the large part coarse and heavy Colorado half-breeds; trade dragged and prices dropped $1 per head to ¼c per ℔ and closed heavy at $7 75@9 25 for common to strictly prime, with three car loads of extra steers at $10 00. Exporters used 800 head fat steers at $9 00@10 00. Shipments, 280 head live; for the week, 1,149 head live and 3,739 quarters.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for to-day, 12,000 head; sheep firm and higher, with quick sales at $4 00@5 25; common to prime lambs dull and lower at $4 75@7 25; exporters purchased 800 fat sheep at $5 25@5 50. Shipments for the week, 650 head alive and 1,500 carcasses.

Hogs—Receipts for to-day, 8,800 head; market steady for live at $4 00@4 25, with a deck load of corn-fed, 190 ℔s, at $4 10.

**Dry Goods.**

NEW YORK, June 16.—Business continues moderate in all departments and prices are very firm with an upward tendency in cotton goods and prints. Brown and bleached cotton goods are closely sold up. Medium fancy prints and shirtings rather more active. Lawns doing well. Fancy cassimeres, cheviots and worsted coatings in steady request, and blankets and repellants fairly active.

**Petroleum.**

The exports from New York for the week ended May 31, 1879, were 4,654,023 gallons, and from the principal exporting ports for the week, 6,611,341 gallons, and since January 1:

| | 1879. gallons. | 1878. gallons. | 1879. gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 80,969,822 | 65,039,981 | 81,955,981 |
| Boston | 2,180,187 | 1,174,665 | 1,571,029 |
| Philadelphia | 20,164,865 | 13,072,215 | 17,341,905 |
| Baltimore | 10,524,086 | 11,062,517 | 10,880,162 |
| Richmond | 638,127 | | |
| Portland | 1,500 | 500 | 1,389,804 |
| Norfolk | | | |
| Total gallons | 114,297,577 | 91,279,878 | 114,522,181 |

Total gallons corresponding time 1875 — 76,743,659; 1874 — 80,150,135; 1873 — 70,649,910; 1872 — 4,[illegible]

—*N. Y. Prod. Ex. Weekly.*

**Movements of Flour and Grain**

at and from Western Lake and River ports for the week ended June 7, 1879:

RECEIPTS.

| | Flour, bbl. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Barly, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 40287 | 566188 | 2845088 | 423147 | 29160 |
| Milwaukee | 47958 | 320359 | 60340 | 14570 | 9550 |
| Toledo | 150 | 73093 | 157834 | 2114 | |
| Detroit | 7739 | 182052 | 6677 | 10853 | |
| Cleveland | 2555 | 2440 | 33950 | 25460 | |
| St. Louis | 17457 | 124410 | 293490 | 169673 | |
| Peoria | 575 | 31680 | 353850 | 90490 | |
| Duluth | 5500 | 157174 | 117504 | | |
| Total | 126275 | 1674386 | 3954613 | 809853 | 47108 |
| Prev. week | 138987 | 1666095 | 3292521 | 1115143 | 64488 |

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS of flour and grain at the same ports from Dec. 31 to June 7, inclusive, four years:

| | 1878. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 2,834,456 | 2,575,504 | 1,709,843 |
| Wheat, bu | 25,765,471 | 26,606,111 | 7,258,489 |
| Corn, bu | 38,429,103 | 39,658,889 | 30,761,443 |
| Oats, bu | 11,957,774 | 10,999,519 | 1,592,332 |
| Barley, bu | 2,250,332 | 2,710,457 | 2,541,747 |
| Rye, bu | 1,369,102 | 1,761,820 | 842,558 |
| Total | 79,771,847 | 31,730,597 | 49,000,189 |

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Dec. 31 to June 7 inclusive, for four years:

| | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 2,061,747 | 2,502,393 | 1,800,353 |
| Wheat, bu | 22,875,850 | 23,915,245 | 7,293,022 |
| Corn, bu | 31,393,470 | 33,167,300 | 22,624,014 |
| Oats, bu | 8,714,781 | 6,733,966 | 5,643,049 |
| Barley, bu | 1,922,026 | 1,490,539 | 1,861,574 |
| Rye, bu | 1,205,091 | 1,420,550 | 580,383 |
| Total | 66,111,298 | 66,727,430 | 37,973,9[illegible] |

—*N. Y. Prod. Ex. Weekly.*

**Clearances of Flour and Grain.**

The following is an exhibit of the clearances of flour and grain to foreign ports from the points named and for the dates specified:

| | Flour, bu. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK— | | | |
| Total week ended June 4 | 60374 | 895141 | 1135217 |
| Total week ended May 28 | 41306 | 847899 | 714079 |
| PHILADELPHIA— | | | |
| Total week ended May 30 | 5170 | 182136 | 464358 |
| Total week ended May 23 | 1242 | 328531 | 482925 |
| Total week ended May 16 | 1170 | 315727 | 555895 |
| BALTIMORE— | | | |
| Total week ended May 29 | 8888 | 444409 | 476300 |
| Total week ended May 22 | 9248 | 413986 | 741814 |
| Total week ended May 15 | 3484 | 430007 | 392857 |

—*N. Y. Prod. Ex. Weekly.*

**Export Clearances**

for Europe from the ports of New York, Montreal, Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans for the undermentioned weeks:

| Week end— | Flour, bbl. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 4 | 81818 | 1765595 | 2721711 | 34412 |
| May 28 | 59927 | 1776920 | 2481968 | 51078 |
| May 21 | 71857 | 2067072 | 2492812 | 42378 |
| May 14 | 62546 | 1620719 | 2011297 | |
| Total 4 weeks | 274168 | 7229306 | 9677728 | 137048 |
| Prev. 4 weeks | 292244 | 6071986 | 8420133 | 77052 |
| Total 8 weeks | 566412 | 13301592 | 17567863 | 208710 |
| Cor. 8 wks 1878 | 264952 | 11811765 | 17012850 | 767041 |
| Increase | 301460 | 2019827 | | |
| Decrease | | | | 314[illegible] |

—*N. Y. Prod. Ex. Weekly.*

**The Visible Supply of Grain,**

comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by lake and rail, June 7, '79:

| In store at— | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Barley, bu. | Rye, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1984328 | 744320 | 217406 | 128452 | 118770 |
| " afloat | 1100000 | 737000 | | | |
| Albany | 800 | 51000 | 73000 | 7000 | 43000 |
| Buffalo | 1584367 | 728072 | 30928 | 6945 | 2145 |
| Chicago | 3568249 | 2730215 | 202777 | 152310 | 54030 |
| Milwaukee | 1501339 | 33453 | 44582 | 197390 | 27400 |
| Duluth | 246839 | 53225 | | | |
| Toledo | 290075 | 321982 | 33669 | 15000 | 1065 |
| Detroit | 124403 | 5850 | 11181 | 511 | |
| Oswego | 120000 | 125000 | | 100000 | 5000 |
| St. Louis | 90812 | 862080 | 34183 | 3540 | 30831 |
| Boston | 40300 | 253067 | 238151 | 30279 | 979 |
| Toronto | 137188 | 1620 | 11512 | 24505 | |
| Montreal | 121794 | 42300 | 15074 | 33705 | 860 |
| Philadelphia | 497076 | 425718 | | | 44998 |
| Peoria | 24913 | 157637 | 98408 | 1429 | 69575 |
| Indianapolis | 2500 | 20700 | 10700 | | 4400 |
| Kansas City | 109102 | 123480 | 742 | | 1012 |
| Baltimore | 348657 | 416047 | | | |
| Rail ship'ts | 447604 | 1828835 | 662274 | 29266 | 30434 |
| Lake ship't | 2117007 | 1576807 | 42442 | | 37100 |
| On Canal | 500000 | 1221000 | 11618 | 18504 | 115000 |
| Total— | | | | | |
| June 7, '79 | 15664433 | 12135640 | 1603409 | 532459 | 508797 |
| May 31, '79 | 15296257 | 11186505 | 1628133 | 707987 | 684648 |
| May 24, '79 | 13960446 | 9897127 | 1649426 | 873810 | 807798 |

* Estimated.

—*N. Y. Prod. Ex. Weekly.*



GENERAL EFFECTS OF

# FELLOWS'

## Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

The first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly—thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations. Its effect on the mucous membrane is such that easy expectoration is produced; not only are the air passages easily voided of the secretion already deposited, but its collection is carried on in a healthy manner, while the formation of tubercle is retarded. The rapidity with which patients take on flesh while under the influence of the Syrup of itself indicates that no other preparation can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, and hence be more efficacious in all depression of spirits, shaking or trembling of the hands or body, cough, shortness of breath, or consumptive habit. The nerves and muscles become strengthened and the blood purified.

**Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites**

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It acts with vigor, gentleness and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.